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1939

Annual Garden Guide



Grow Your Own Garden
For Fresher Vegetables
Economy And A Most
Interesting Use Of
Spare Time

Northrup, King & Co.

Seed Growers and Merchants

Estb. 1884

Minneapolis, Minn.



Sturdy, prolific seed corn grown from Northrup, King & Co.'s seed. Seed corn has been a specialty with Northrup, King & Co. for over 50 years.

Assure Yourself A Good Garden By Planting Seed With A Record For Producing Good Crops

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Come To Our Store For Your Entire Seed Order

We handle the Northrup, King & Co. line and can supply seed you can plant with confidence. While we aim to fill late orders we prefer to have enough time for the best service. The size of the order doesn't bother us a bit—small or large—we can take splendid care of it.

DISCLAIMER

While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.



YOU will find this book contains condensed, accurate information on a complete line of vegetable, flower and farm seeds. As you look through the pages, why not check off the items you are interested in—then put the book in your pocket so the next time you are near our store you can let us figure on your complete requirements.

No average retail seed merchant could afford to carry stocks of all the varieties listed here. We can supply you, out of stock, with many of the staple items—and our connection with Northrup, King & Co. enables us to fill your complete seed order very quickly and economically. Anything you want in seeds—one ounce or a truck load.

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Lawn Seed—Inside Back Cover

The Home Vegetable Garden

HAVE a plan for your garden—drawn to scale on paper before you start, to give proper order in planting and enable you to buy the right amount of seeds in advance while the selection is good.

Put in one general group small plants like beets, onions, lettuce, carrots, radishes and parsnips. In another general group put larger plants like corn, tomatoes and potatoes. Spreading ground vines, like melons and cucumbers, which need wider spacing, should be put in another general group. The reason for this grouping is that the various plants in a group need similar general treatment as well as spacing.

Sunshine

In the location of a garden it is not always possible to choose conditions as to sunlight. It is important, therefore, that in the arrangement of the various varieties of vegetables which are to be planted, due care should be given to providing the greatest exposure to the sun for those crops which need it most. Those plants which must ripen their fruits, such as tomatoes and eggplant, require the greatest amount of sunshine, while lettuce, spinach, kale and other leaf crops require relatively less. Even these latter, however, should have at least 2 to 3 hours a day.

Vary from Last Year's Plan

It is important to remember that plant diseases and insects are apt to thrive in a spot in which they have become established. For this reason those who make gardens this year should take care not to place the individual crops in the spot in which the same crops grew last year. Varying the arrangement of the garden in this way will reduce the danger from diseases and insects.

THE SOIL AND MANURES

The back yard gardener must use the soil he has, but he can improve it if it is poor, and he must do this as far as possible. Stable manure will help even the richest soil, and you are not likely to use too much of it. During a single season professional gardeners apply as much as six inches of it. From 400 to 600 pounds can be used to advantage on a plot 20 by 20 feet. Coarse manure should be applied and thoroughly plowed or spaded under in the fall. In the spring, fine, rotted manure is applied, just before plowing or spading preceding the planting of any crop. If the ground is fairly rich and well rotted manure is scarce, the manure may be scattered in the row only, and should be mixed into the soil before the planting of seed.

Loam is the best garden soil. Sand, with manure, gives good results. Clay is hardest to work, but is greatly improved by well rotted manure and vegetable matter—called humus. These should be well worked in with hoe and rake. Sifted coal ashes, entirely free from clinkers, will help loosen up clay when mixed into it, but will not remove an acid condition nor increase fertility.

Commercial Fertilizer

Many gardeners experience difficulty in obtaining supplies of well-rotted manure. In such cases commercial fertilizers should be used. Even where stable manure has been secured and worked into the soil it is well to supplement with moderate quantities of quick-acting fertilizer in order to give plants an early start and hasten maturity.

It is safest to rely upon the ready-mixed fertilizers usually obtainable at seed and hardware stores. Several specially prepared mixtures in convenient packages are now on the market.

Where no manure is used the fertilizer should be spread over the surface of the finely prepared seed-bed at the rate of 5 pounds for a plot 10 feet square, just before planting. The surface soil should then be thoroughly raked so as to mix the fertilizer evenly to a depth of 2 inches. Never place seed or transplanted plants in direct contact with fertilizer. Thorough mixing of the fertilizer with the soil is essential to prevent injury of seed or roots.

Tomatoes, eggplants, potatoes, spinach and some other crops requiring rather long growing seasons, are materially benefited by a second application of fertilizer when half grown. Side dressings of this kind should be scattered between the rows at the rate of four ounces (one-half pint) to 10 feet of row, when rows are spaced 2 feet apart; and pro rata for rows spaced a greater or lesser distance. To insure even distribution mix the fertilizer with fine, dry earth just before spreading.

Lime

Land which has long been unused or land in lawns, is apt to be sour. To remedy this condition apply evenly 1 pound of airslaked lime or 2 pounds of ground limestone to every 30 square feet. The lime should be applied and raked in to a depth of 2 inches when the seed bed is being prepared in the spring. Instead of lime 2 pounds of unleached wood ashes may be used.

As an addition to soil lime is of considerable value. Besides correcting acidity it changes the physical structure of the soil. One of the elements of lime is calcium, which is required for plant growth.

Preparation of Soil

After the frost goes out test the ground by squeezing a handful of it. If it crumbles the soil is ready for spading. If it packs into a mud ball, the ground is still too wet and must not be worked.

Spade deeply, 8 to 15 inches, unless this latter depth turns up poor soil and buries the richer soil of the top. Pulverize the dirt deeply with hoe, spade and rake, breaking all clods on the surface. If a lawn roller is available it is useful for crushing hard clods. All vegetable growth on the surface, such as grass or weeds, should be turned under, to rot and enrich the soil. This is especially important with ground that has had a growth of turf.

Indoor Planting

Earlier crops can be secured by planting certain seeds indoors and setting the young plants out in the open garden after the weather becomes warm. This may be done with tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, peppers and egg-plant.

Any wooden box, shallow and wide, will make an indoor garden. Put 1 inch of gravel or cinders in the bottom for drainage, and fill to the top with good soil. Rows of plants may be 2 inches apart.

Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the inch, keep the soil damp, and set the box in a window. When the plants are an inch high transplant them to other seed boxes, spacing plants 2 inches apart. This insures sturdy plants with good root systems.

Transplanting

Before transplanting the plants to the garden set the box outdoors, in mild weather, to harden the plants. Set out each plant with a ball of the box dirt sticking to the roots. Thorough watering several hours before transplanting causes the earth to stick as required.

If the root system is broken in the removal trim away some of the larger leaves of the plants. In moist ground open a hole with trowel or dibble. Make the hole larger than is needed to hold the roots and a little deeper than the roots grew. Place roots in hole, and, with the hands, pack the soil firmly around the plant. In dry soil pour a pint of water into each hole before inserting plant. Rake some dry earth about the surface surrounding each plant to hold the moisture.

Transplanted plants cannot stand strong sunshine at first and cloudy days or late afternoons are preferable for transplanting. In bright weather place newspapers over them for a day or two, making tents of the papers.

A homemade paper pot, a round, bottomless paper band or a berry box, filled with soil may be used to produce plants for a hill of beans, cucumbers, sweet corn, melons or other plants which are started indoors. In transplanting these plants merely remove the bottom, if there is one, and sink frame and plants in the garden soil. This prevents disturbing the root systems, which is important.

When to Plant

When heavy frosts are over, plant early peas, onion sets and seed, kale, lettuce and spinach.

When frosts are about over plant radishes, parsnips, carrots, beets, late peas and early sweet corn, and set out cabbage and cauliflower plants. (An old and useful rule is to "plant corn when the oak leaves are the size of a squirrel's ear").

When all frosts are over and apple trees are in bud, plant string beans and late sweet corn, and set out a few early tomato plants from the indoor boxes.

When apple trees blossom plant cucumbers, melons, squashes, lima beans and set out the rest of the plants.

Seed Beds

Plants for second crops may be raised in a seed bed occupying small space. These plants may be grown while the space allotted to them in the garden plan is still in use for earlier crops. The rows of seed are not spaced so closely as in boxes used inside the house. If the plants crowd each other too much some of them may be removed and transplanted to another part of the garden. The seed bed plan is useful for such crops as cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, late cabbage and the like.

Laying Off Rows

Straight rows add to the garden's beauty and make cultivation easier. To make the rows straight stretch a stout string between stakes and follow it with the point of a hoe, with a wheel hoe, or with the end of the handle of a rake or hoe, to open up the row.

Succession of Crops

Nature generously provides for more than one crop on the same soil. Vegetables which reach maturity early in the season should be followed by later crops of the same vegetable or by rotation of other kinds. Onions to be used green may be grown in rows which are to be occupied by late tomato plants, as a few of the onions may be removed to plant the tomatoes. Radishes mature early and as they are harvested the space may be used for cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and other plants. Many combinations of this kind may be made.

For Continuous Crops

With some of the important vegetables a series of plantings is desirable. Of string beans, lettuce, radishes, spinach, sweet corn, peas, beets and carrots there should be several successive plantings, two or three weeks apart.

Depth of Planting

Do not plant too deeply. The old rule is to plant to a depth of 5 times the size of the seed. This, however, is not an absolute rule and is not safe in all cases.

Hoeing

When the green rows appear it is time to start hoeing or cultivating. Never hoe or cultivate deeply—an inch or two is deep enough—but stir the ground frequently, and always after rain or watering, as soon as it is dry enough. The hoeing must not be done after rain or watering when the ground is still so wet as to cause the muddy earth to pack like cement, as this causes the earth to cake and dry out rapidly.

Frequent hoeing causes the formation of a dust layer which prevents the soil underneath from drying out. The garden should always be kept free from weeds, as these, if permitted to grow, consume plant food and moisture needed by the plants.

Watering

A plentiful supply of moisture is essential. If there is not sufficient rainfall the moisture must be provided by watering the garden. In doing this it is better to soak the ground once a week than to water every day. Late afternoon is the best time.

To moisten the surface is not enough. There must be a thorough wetting. If pipe connections are available a garden hose is the best means of watering. One of the most satisfactory methods is to open small furrows between rows and allow water to run into these trenches, raking the earth back into place several hours later, after the water has thoroughly soaked in. The sprinkling pot will serve if hose is not available, but it is more laborious.

PLANTING TABLE FOR VEGETABLES

From Home Garden Bulletin, New Jersey College of Agriculture.

Name of Vegetable	Seed for 100-ft. Row	Depth to Sow Seed Inches	Distance Between Rows Cultivation Horse Hand Inches	Distance Between Plants in Row Inches	Average Yield per 100-Foot Row
Asparagus			5 ft. 4 ft.	16	15 bunches
Beans—					
Bush	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 18	3	2 bushels
Pole	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 30	10-30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels
Bush Lima	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 30	10	2 bushels
Pole Lima	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 36	36	2 bushels
Beets	1 oz.	1	28 15	2-3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels
Brussels Sprouts..	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	36 30	18	30 quarts
Cabbage	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 30	18	45-55 heads
Cantaloupe	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	54-60 40	48 hill	6-8 fruits pr hill
Carrots	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 15	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 bushels
Cauliflower	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	36 30	20	40-50 heads
Celery	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$	36 30	6	200 stalks
Corn	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1	36 30	15 or 30 hill	4 doz. ears
Cucumber	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	48-60 48	48 hill	200 cucumbers
Eggplant	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	48 48	48	125 fruits
Endive	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 18	56	65 plants
Kale	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 18	18	60 bushels
Kohlrabi	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 15	3-4	2 bushels
Leeks	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 15	1-2	300 stalks
Lettuce	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	18-20 15	14-18	70 head
Okra	1 oz.	1	36 30	10-15	900-1000 pod
Onion Sets	1 qt.	1	18 14	1	140 bunches
Onion Seed	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 14	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 bushels
Parsley	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 15	4-6	90 bunches
Parsnips	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 15	3-4	2 bushels
Peas	1 pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 30	2	2 bu. (in pods)
Peppers	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	36 30	18-20	5 bu. (6 pr plant)
Pumpkins	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	60 60	48	75 pumpkins
Radish	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 5	1	100 bunches
Rhubarb	roots	5-6	48 48	48	8-10 stalks plant
Salsify	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 15	1-2	600 roots
Spinach	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	20 15	2	3 bushels
Squash—Summer	1 oz.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 48	48	136 squash
Squash—Winter ..	1 oz.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 72	48	75 squash
Swiss Chard	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 30	6	Pull until frost
Tomatoes	plants	$\frac{1}{2}$	48 36	36	4 bushels
Turnips	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 15	2	2 bushels
Rutabagas	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 15	2	2 bushels
Watermelon	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	72 72	48	40 melons

Useful Gardening Information

Quantities Of Vegetable Seeds To Be Sown Per Acre And Smaller Areas

		Per Acre
Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500 plants.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. drill....	1 to 1 ½ bu.
Beans, dwarf.....	2 lbs. to 100 ft. drill....	12 qts.
Beans, lima.....	2 lbs. to 100 hills.....	5 to 6 lbs.
Beans, pole.....	2 lbs. to 100 hills.....	½ lb.
Beets, garden.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. drill....	½ lb.
Broccoli.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants....	½ lb.
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants....	½ lb.
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants....	4 lbs.
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	12 oz.
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants....	1 lb.
Celery.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants....	1 lb.
Celeriac.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants....	3 lbs.
Chicory.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill....	4 to 5 lbs.
Citron.....	4 oz. to 100 hills.....	4 oz.
Collards.....	1 oz. to 2,500 plants....	12 to 15 lbs.
Corn, Sweet.....	1 lb. to 100 hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Cress or pepper grass.....	½ oz. to 100 ft. drill....	2 to 3 lbs.
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 50 hills.....	4 oz.
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants....	4 ½ lbs.
Endive.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill....	3 or 4 lbs.
Gourd.....	2 oz. to 100 hills.....	4 oz.
Kale or Borecole.....	¼ oz. to 150 ft. drill....	2 lbs.
Kohl Rabi.....	¼ oz. to 200 ft. drill....	4 lbs.
Leek.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	4 to 5 lbs.
Lettuce.....	¾ oz. to 100 ft. drill....	5 to 6 lbs.
Mangel Wurzel.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	4 to 5 lbs.
Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 60 hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 30 hills.....	
Mustard.....	1 oz. to 180 ft. drill....	
Okra.....	1 oz. to 400 plants.....	5 to 6 lbs.
Onions.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	12 to 15 bu.
Onion Sets.....	1 qt. to 20 ft. drill....	6 lbs.
Parsley.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill....	5 lbs.
Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill....	2 ½ to 3 bu.
Peas.....	2 lbs. to 100 ft. drill....	3 oz.
Pepper.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants....	4 to 6 lbs.
Pumpkin.....	¼ lb. to 30 hills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Radish.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	
Rhubarb.....	1 oz. to 75 ft. drill....	1 lb.
Ruta Baga.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill....	2 to 3 lbs.
Ruta Baga.....	Broadcast.....	10 lbs.
Salsify or Veg. Oyster.....	1 oz. to 75 ft. drill....	12 to 15 lbs.
Spinach.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	3 to 4 lbs.
Squash, running.....	2 oz. to 100 hills.....	¼ lb.
Tomato.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants....	2 lbs.
Turnip.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill....	

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops Reckoned from Day of Planting the Seed

Beans—String.....	45 to 65 days	Melon—Water.....	120 to 140 days
Beans—Shell.....	65 to 75 days	Melon Musk.....	120 to 140 days
Beet—Table.....	65 days	Onion.....	135 to 150 days
Beets—Stock.....	150 days	Pepper.....	140 to 150 days
Cabbage—Early.....	105 days	Radish.....	30 to 40 days
Cabbage—Late.....	150 days	Squash—Summer....	60 to 65 days
Cauliflower.....	110 days	Squash—Winter.....	125 days
Corn.....	70 to 120 days	Tomato.....	150 days
Egg Plant.....	150 to 160 days	Turnip.....	60 to 70 days
Lettuce—Heading.....	65 days	Spinach, average time	45 to 65 days

Most Popular Annual Flowers For Cutting

Sweet Alyssum, white	Larkspur, blue, pink
Aster, white, pink, purple	Marigold, yellow
Bachelor Button, blue	Mignonette, green
Calendula, yellow	Nasturtium, yellow, orange, pink
Carnation, pink, red variegated	Pansy, blue, yellow, white
Calliopsis, yellow, orange	Phlox Drummondii, all colors
Candytuft, white	Poppy (Shirley) all colors
Cosmos, white, pink,	Scabiosa, all colors
Eschscholtzia, yellow	Snapdragon, all colors
Gaillardia, yellow, red	Stocks, all colors
Gypsophila, white	Sweet Peas, white, red, lavender, pink
Helichrysum, (Everlasting) orange,	Verbena, all colors
pink, yellow	Zinnia, orange, rose, scarlet



ASPARAGUS

Palmetto. An early variety producing an abundance of straight shoots, deep green in color, tender and delicious. Suitable for growing in all parts of the country.

BEANS

Dwarf Wax Sorts (Yellow Pod)

Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A very early, beautiful, wax bean, bearing an abundance of crips, tender pods, free from rust. Of excellent quality, delicious flavor. Seed kidney-shaped, black.

Improved Golden Wax. The plants are hardy and bear an abundance of straight, broad, flat pods. Seed white, with brown or black markings near the eye.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Medium early, with long pods, round, fleshy, tender, stringless and of bright yellow color.

Round Pod Kidney Wax. Same as Brittle Wax. An early, productive variety with long, round, stringless yellow pods about 7 inches long. Fine for home gardens.

Unrivalled Wax. Immensely productive. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, narrow, straight, stringless and fleshy. Disease resistant. Excellent for shipping.

Dwarf Snap Green Pods

Bountiful. A most desirable early green podded sort for home gardens. Pods long, straight, broad, flat and stringless for snaps.

Extra Early Red Valentine. (Round Pod.) Vine erect; pods green, medium length; curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.

An excellent variety to follow Stringless Green Pod. Plants of strong growth, pods meaty, brittle and stringless.

Refugee. Late or 1000 to 1. Vine large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, very late. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality.

Stringless Green Pod. The finest green pod, stringless bean. An early and hardy green-podded sort and produces large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully six inches in length. The plants bear profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, finest flavor, very fleshy and entirely stringless.

Tennessee Green Pod.

Brown Bunch. Popular in the south. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods large, 6 to 7 inches long, flat, dark green, exceptionally fine flavor.

Dwarf or Bush Lima

Dwarf Large White Lima (Burpee's.)

The bushes are 18 to 20 inches high, or stout, erect growth, branch freely, forming large circular plants from two to three feet in diameter. Very prolific, bearing large, beautiful pods well filled with large beans of the same size and delicious flavor as the pole variety.



Stringless
Green Pod
Beans



BEANS—Cont.

Fordhook Bush Lima. Plants strong, erect, bearing pods in clusters of from four to eight. Pods measure 4 to 5½ inches long, and contain 3 to 5 large green beans.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Grows about 18 inches high without aid of stakes or poles. Produces large crop of delicious lima beans, bearing continuously from early summer to frost.

Pole or Running Varieties

Cut Short or Corn Hill. Used largely in the South where it is planted among corn rows. Green podded, climbing. Poles not necessary. Short snap pods, fleshy and of good quality.

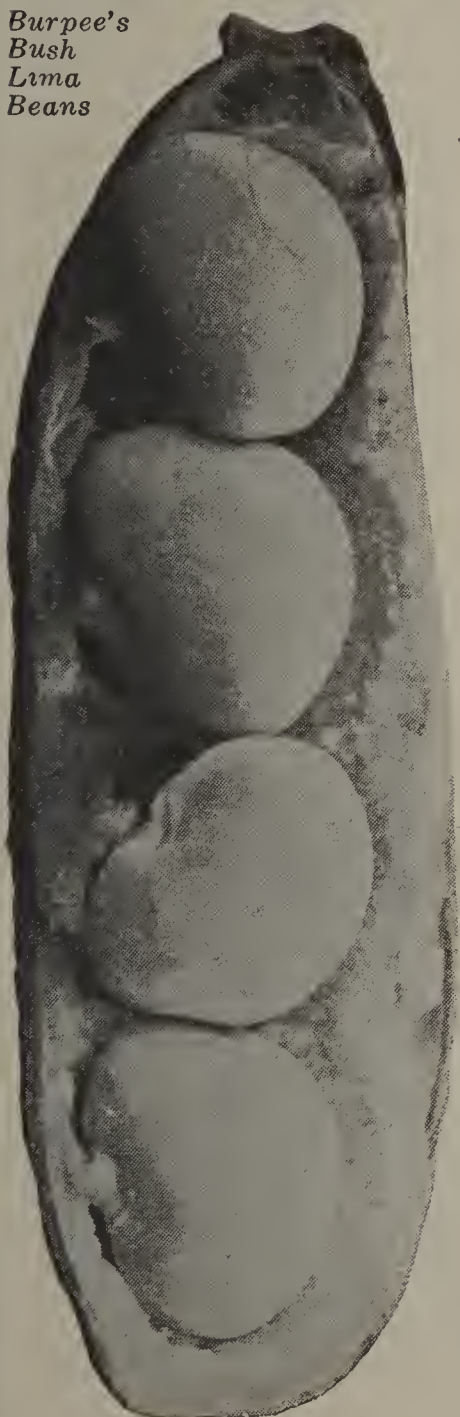
Golden Pod Kentucky Wax. A pole variety, very similar to the Kentucky Wonder but pods are broader and yellow. They are fleshy, stringless and very long. Being early and hardy, it is adapted to the North.

Kentucky Wonder Pole. (Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, very crisp, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. Very early, and the best to use in the green state.

King of the Garden (Pole Lima). Splendid climber, heavy producer. Straight pods, 6 inches long with 4 to 5 beans of good quality. An improved form of Large White Lima.

Scarlet Runner. Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality.

*Burpee's
Bush
Lima
Beans*



White Dutch Caseknife. Seed is broad kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality used either green or dry. A green podded kidney bean which may be used for a corn hill sort. Long flat, green pods may be used for snaps when quite young.

Field Beans

Choice Navy. The well known baking bean that made Boston famous. Pods about 4 inches long containing 5 to 7 almost round, small white beans. Very productive.

Bean Cultivation. Next in importance to pure seed is the selection of the soil in which beans are to grow. It is true that beans thrive on most all soils but greater results are gained by the liberal use of fertilizer or planting in light, rich, well drained loam. Beans are extremely sensitive to frost and moisture. It is useless to plant them before all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Sow the seed in drills two to three feet apart and four to eight inches apart in the row. They should be frequently cultivated up to the time of blossoming, but this should never be done when the ground or plants are wet with rain or dew, as it will be sure to injure them. If disturbed while in bloom, it will prevent their setting well.

Plant bush beans 2 inches deep in drills 24 to 30 inches apart, placing the seed 3 inches apart, or 4 seeds in hills 24 inches apart.



BEETS

Detroit Dark Red. An early variety, perfectly globe-shaped, smooth with a single tap root. Small tops, skin blood red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade.

It is a splendid keeper, is not excelled in yielding qualities by any other sort, is exceedingly tender, fine and sweet and is unequaled for table use.

Early Blood Turnip. Roots turnip shaped, deep crimson, tender and sweet.

Early Wonder. A selection from Crosby's Egyptian but a few days later. The roots are nearly globe shaped, uniform in size, with little foliage. The skin is deep red and the flesh a rich dark color with little zoning.

Edmand's Improved Blood Turnip. A handsome, clean, turnip-shaped blood beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes. Tops are small, allowing them to be grown close together. They mature early and give satisfaction as a bunching sort.

Extra Early Flat Egyptian. The earliest, flattened shaped, small, symmetrical, deep blood color.

Improved Long Blood. One of the best and most popular table beets, especially for autumn and winter use. Roots 10 inches long.



*Detroit Dark
Red Beet*

SWISS CHARD

This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable.

Dark Green, White Ribbed. Broad leaves, some-what warty, smooth and of dark green color. The stalks are broad and flattened but very tender. A good substitute for asparagus.

Giant Luculus. Best variety of Swiss Chard. Seed sown early in the Spring will produce plants quickly, bearing thick, light colored midribs and leaves of splendid quality.

MANGEL WURZEL

Improved Mammoth Long Red. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Color deep red, roots solid, tops small. Roots attain a large size. Produces an immense bulk and tonnage.

Improved Golden Tankard. We recommend it as the best Mangel by far for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The color is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid. On account of its shape, enormous crops are grown. It is easily lifted from the ground.



*Mammoth
Long
Red
Mangel*

SUGAR BEETS

Giant Feeding Half Sugar White. This magnificent Sugar Beet while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of Sugar Beets and the yield under equally favorable conditions being more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored at less expense than any other root crop. We are certain that every one who plants this variety and grows it with care will be much pleased with the crop.

Royal Giant or Half Sugar Rose. Very similar to the above except in color. Skin is bright rose above ground and white below. Flesh white sometimes tinged with rose.

BROCCOLI

St. Valentine. A very fine strain. Produces large heads of fine quality later than other varieties.

Green Sprouting. Excellent variety for home and market garden. Erect plant with central large cluster of flower buds which are deep green. Smaller clusters on side stems.

CABBAGE

Early Varieties

Allhead Early. Earlier than any other large cabbage, larger than any other early cabbage. Heads deep, flat, solid, uniform, and very tender. An all-the-year-round cabbage.

Charleston Wakefield. A desirable variety for home and market garden. Similar to Jersey Wakefield except more flattened, several days later and 40 to 50 per cent larger. Heads weigh 4 to 5 pounds.

Copenhagen Market. The finest, large, round-headed, early cabbage. It is desirable because of the uniform maturity, permitting the grower to gather and market the crop at least expense. Heads average 3 to 4 pounds each, are hard and solid with small core. The quality is extra fine and sweet.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Second early, short stemmed, compact, with few and short leaves. Heads large, flattened, round, close, firm and very solid.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are very hard, compact, solid conical in shape. Few outside leaves. We do not admit that our stock has any superior.

Early Winnigstadt. Very early. The leaves are dark green and tightly folded, making it the hardest of early varieties. It seems to suffer less from cabbage worm than most sorts. Heads are regular, conical, and keep well.

Golden Acre. A selection out of Copenhagen Market produc-

ing earlier and smaller heads than the parent type. Heads round, solid, excellent quality. Short stem. A valuable shipping variety.

Glory of Enkhuysen. An excellent variety for kraut. Large round heads 8 to 9 inches in diameter, weighing 5 to 6 lbs. Short stem.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



CABBAGE—Cont.

Mid-Season and Late

All Seasons. One of the most useful and profitable cabbages to grow. It does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. Heads are dark blue and being tender and fine keeping, are excellent for fall and winter use as well as during summer. Large heads averaging 8 to 10 pounds.

Danish Ballhead or Hollander. Short Stem. A very late variety forming globular heads of bluish green color. Hard, a good keeper and shipper.

Large Late Drum-head. Produces a large, heavy head with smooth leaves. Leaves extend over the center leaves of the head and fold down alternately and tightly, forming a compact head.

Late Flat Dutch.

Large, flattened, round, solid heads and a good keeper and shipper. A dependable header even under unfavorable conditions.

Marion Market. A "yellows" resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Larger, later, coarser and not so uniform as the original strain, but produces crisp, round head satisfactorily in "yellows" infected soils. A heavy yielder.

N. K. & Co.'s Hollander or Short Stem. This winter variety is especially desired on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. The heads are crisp, tender and sweet and unsurpassed for boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc. It grows well on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding, hot, dry weather, and does not rot in wet seasons.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. A low growing variety, heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market.

Wisconsin All Seasons. A midseason flat type cabbage bred from one of the old standard varieties to be immune to "yellows" disease.

Used mainly for kraut manufacture. Large heads weighing 9 to 10 pounds. Valuable for winter keeping.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.

A late variety bred up from the Danish Ballhead type and selected for a number of years for its resistance to "yellows." Round head, medium stem, heavy yielding. Good for storage and for making kraut.

Flat Dutch Cabbage



Copenhagen Market Cabbage



CABBAGE—Cont.

Miscellaneous Varieties

Chinese Cabbage Chihili. Early and sure heading. Head 18 to 20 inches tall, 3½ to 4 inches thick, tapering to tip. Firm, blanched, crisp, tender and sweet. A superior variety of this increasingly popular cabbage.

Chinese Cabbage, Wong Bok. Pear shaped head about 9 inches high. Leaves light yellowish green, tightly folded, creamy white in center.

Improved American Drumhead Savoy. Plant is vigorous with short stem, has densely crumpled leaves and when touched by frost is sweet, delicate and delicious. The head is large and very solid.

Red Pickling. Earlier than Rock Red, but not quite so large. The heads are hard, keep well and are of excellent quality. In color they are deep blood red and are considered fine for pickling.

Rock Red. The best, largest and surest heading red cabbage. Used mostly for pickling. The plant is large, with several spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color, averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight.

CARROT

Chantenay. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color and of the finest quality; it is medium early, with small tops. Roots taper slightly, but are uniformly stump rooted. Gives great satisfaction in both the market and private garden.

Chantenay Red Cored (Coreless). A fine medium early, half long, stump rooted carrot. Core reddish orange, about the same color as the outer part of root. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown.

Early Scarlet Horn or Shorthorn. Roots 3 to 4 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter. Blunt-rooted and a favorite for bunching. Color deep orange scarlet, fine grained and sweet. Excellent when young for soups and stews. Grows well in shallow soils.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes. A handsome and popular variety. Cylindrical, blunt ended, very small tap root, 6 inches long and 1½ inches thick. Skin and flesh bright orange red.



*Chantenay
Carrot*

Improved Danvers Half Long. This popular carrot, while not as "stump rooted" as the Chantenay, has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful carrot. A first-class carrot for all soils. The root is of a rich, dark orange color and grows very smooth.

Improved Long Orange. A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange. Suitable for the table. A main field crop.

Improved Short White or Mastodon Carrot. (For feeding stock.) Mastodon Carrot is not a table carrot, although the flesh is remarkably firm and sweet. It is not a carrot for the market gardener, but it is emphatically the carrot for the farmer, and once used, nothing else will take its place.

Oxheart or Guerande. This carrot is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties (such as Danvers) and the Scarlet Horn Carrots, but is much thicker than the latter, being at the top from four to five inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet.



CAULIFLOWER

Drought Resisting, Danish Giant. Produces a large solid, pure white head, maturing in about 105 days. Makes a larger head than Snowball. It is especially adapted to dry situations. Excellent for home or market gardens.



Snowball Cauliflower

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.

About a week later than Snowball, grows taller and produces larger heads and is easier to grow.

Snowball. Forms snow white heads six to ten inches in diameter, of good quality. Its close growing habit permits more heads to a given area than the later maturing sorts. Excellent for both early and late planting.

CELERY

Easy Blanching. Early, blanches quickly, vigorous grower, good keeper. Suitable for home or market.

Golden Self-Blanching. This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular celery grown. It is a self-blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being extensively grown, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. It is not quite so early as the White Plume but is of heavier and more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle. Its flavor is rich and delightful.

White Plume. The earliest celery. This is a well known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture.



CELERIAC

Turnip Rooted Celery

Large Erfurt. Large, smooth roots of excellent flavor. Excellent for soups, stews or salads.

CHICORY

Witloof. Also called "French Endive" and "Christmas Salad." The blanched shoots of this variety make a delicate and delicious salad.

CHIVES

A hardy perennial of the onion family. Leaves used in salads or for flavoring soups and stews. Plant is very decorative when allowed to bloom. Reaches full production in third year after planting from seed.

COLLARDS

Georgia or Southern. The standard variety of Collards, planted all over the South. Sow seed as for cabbage. Transplant when a month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often. A non-heading form of the cabbage family used for greens.

Easy Blanching Celery



SWEET CORN

Extra Early Varieties

Early Minnesota. A standard early sort of excellent quality, especially desirable where seasons are short. The ears bear 8 to 10 rows of large white grains. This variety is popular on account of its great productiveness. Excellent for market, home and canning use.

Extra Early White Cory. One of the earliest varieties, well and favorably known in all parts of the country. It succeeds well where the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Ears six inches long with eight rows of broad grains.

Golden Bantam Extra Early. A variety Northrup, King & Co. have propagated especially for early home gardens. A recombination of 15 inbred strains. A week earlier than ordinary Golden Bantam, and of superior flavor.

Golden Bantam—Kingscrost. This is another triumph of Northrup, King & Co.'s propagation fields. A cross between four inbred strains. Same delicious quality as "Extra Early" but better adapted to market gardener's use as the ears are ready to pick at one time. Very early and uniform in ear size.

Golden Cross Bantam. Is a single cross between two inbred strains. It was developed by the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station in Indiana. Maturity is about a week later than Golden Bantam. Ears carry 10 to 16 rows. Color is light yellow. Plants are about a foot taller than Bantam with many suckers. It is quite resistant to Stewart's Disease or bacterial wilt.

*Golden Bantam
Sweet Corn*

Second Early Varieties

Early Evergreen. This fine variety is ten to twelve days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and yields large, handsome, ten or twelve-rowed ears.

Late Varieties

Bantam Evergreen. Also commonly called Golden Evergreen, a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, combining the buttery flavor of the former with the large ear of the latter. Stalks 6 to 7 ft. Ears 7 to 8 in. long, with 12 to 14 rows of sweet, golden kernels.

Country Gentleman. This variety is often called the "shoe peg" corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels which are long and very sweet. It is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it "in the milk." The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality. If you try this variety you will like it.

Improved Black Mexican. This variety has for a number of years had the reputation of being the sweetest of all sweet corn. When cooked, the ear is white with a bluish tinge towards the base of the kernel. Black Mexican must still rank as a late variety, but as it now matures nicely in Minnesota, it may be safely grown in almost any part of the United States.

*Stowell's
Evergreen
Sweet Corn*



SWEET CORN— Cont.

Stowell's Evergreen. The best known and most largely planted of all the late varieties.

Stowell's Evergreen is hard to beat and for a long time to come many will have it in preference to any other sort. This corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor and its long keeping qualities. Seed has been selected for its sweetness, productiveness, and large size.

Sweet Corn Facts

Market gardeners and private planters should keep in mind the important fact that Sweet Corn produced in the North is earlier and more hardy than the same varieties grown farther south. We do not think it too much to claim that nearly all of our varieties of Sweet Corn are easily a week to ten days earlier than the same varieties produced elsewhere.

One pound of seed will plant about 100 hills; 12 to 15 pounds an acre in hills.



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn

CUCUMBER

Boston Pickling. Very productive, grown largely for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, bright green.

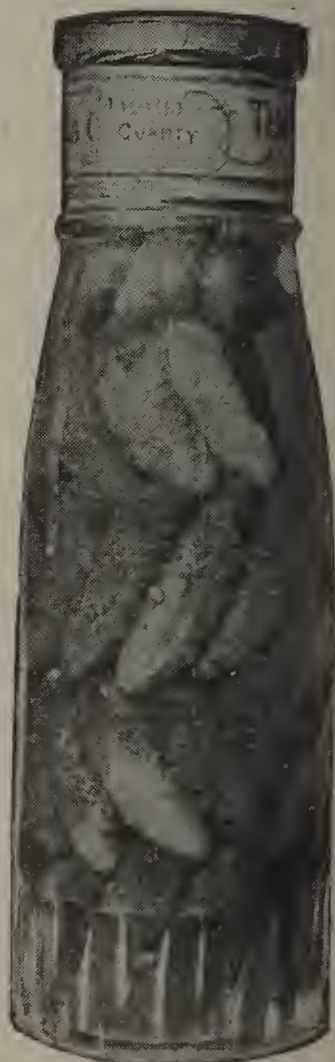
Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. Fine for market gardeners. Medium length, pointed at each end; has large spines, deep green, very prolific. Good for pickling.

Davis Perfect. A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color. The flesh is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor. A favorite for market use.

Early Fortune (White Spined). The best dark green, white spined variety desirable for slicing and shipping. 8 to 9 inches long. Uniform size.

Early Frame or Short Green. Used for table and pickling. Very productive. Fruit straight, bright green.

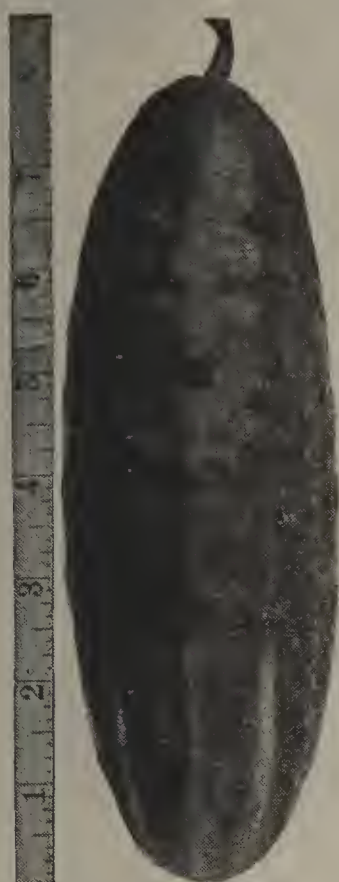
Early Green Cluster. A desirable variety for pickling. Chunky in form and frequently set in clusters of two and three, borne in center of the plant. Crisp, juicy, white flesh with small seed cavity.



Pickling Cucumber



CUCUMBER—Cont.



Early Fortune

Improved White Spine. The fruit is uniform in size and shape, averaging 8 to 9 inches long. Color dark green, quality excellent and contains but few seeds.

Long Green. Produces dark-green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling.

One oz. sows 60 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

EGG PLANT

Improved New York Spineless. The handsomest type and most perfect strain of Egg Plant in existence. The plants are stocky and low branching, stalks entirely free from spines, and produce continually handsome, deep purple fruits of largest size and most perfect symmetry. The plants usually bear eight to ten immense fruits of the finest quality before being killed by frosts.

ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Batavian. Large heads, leaves broad and thick and used for flavoring soups. Inner leaves, blanched, make fine salad.

Green Curled. Leaves medium ribbed, curled and cut. The favorite variety for home use and shipping.

HERBS

Dill. Seeds have an aromatic flavor and pungent taste.

Sage. An indispensable herb for seasoning.

Sweet Marjoram. Leaves used for seasoning.

Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. A tea is made of the leaves; a remedy for headache.

KALE OR BORECOLE

*New
York
Spine-
less
Egg
Plant*



Dwarf Curled Scotch. This is more hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor.

Dwarf Green Curled. A hardy, productive variety of excellent flavor. Low growing, compact plants with finely curled deep yellowish green foliage. Very popular.

Thousand Headed. Large, cabbage-like leaves are very tender. Especially fine for sheep pasture and chickens.



KOHL RABI

Early White Vienna. Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for the table.

Early Purple Vienna. A little later than the white. Color a bluish purple.

LEEK

Large American Flag or "Broad London." A large growing variety with long, thick well blanched stem.

MUSTARD

Large Smooth Leaf. A popular variety with large, light green, nearly smooth leaves. Upright plant, grows quickly. Easily prepared for the table. Used when young, for salad, or later for greens.

Southern Giant Curled. Used largely for salad, especially in the South.

Mustard Spinach (Tendergreen). A mild flavored, oriental type of mustard. Foliage may be used for greens when plant is quite young. Prepare for table same as spinach or turnip greens. Quick growing. Long, fairly smooth, broad leaves.



*Kohl
Rabi
Early
White
Vienna*

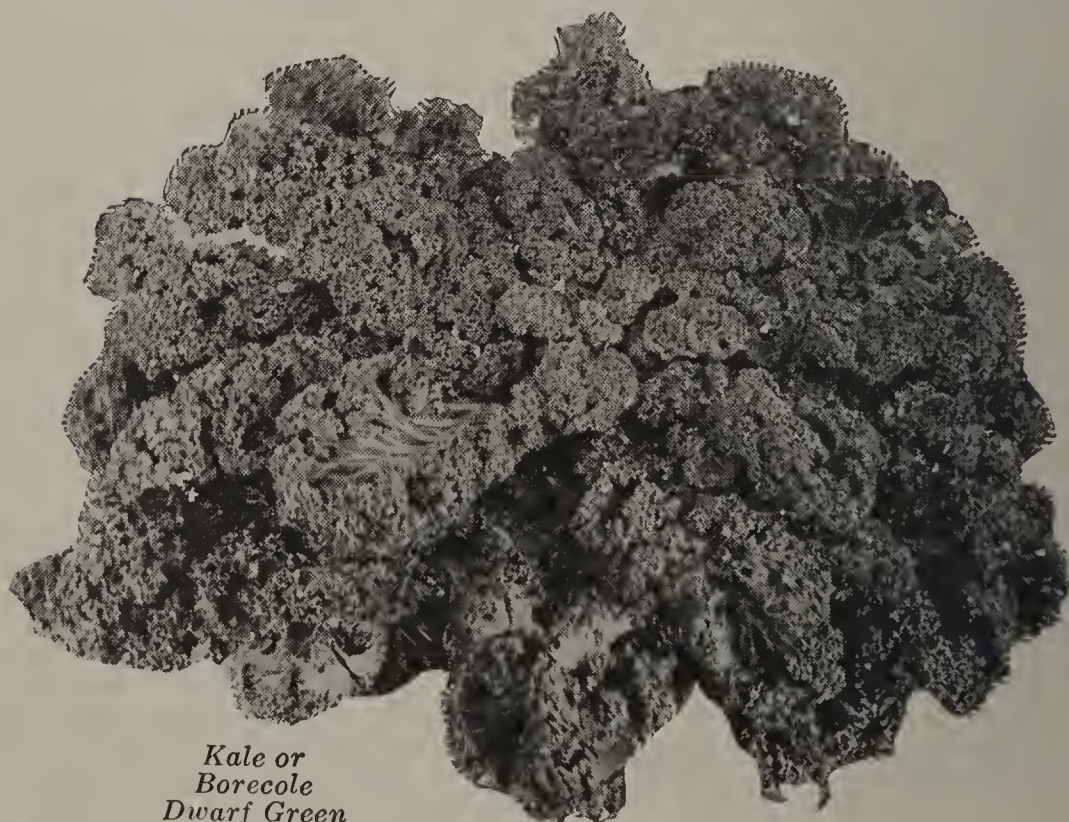
LETTUCE

Note on Lettuce Germination

The difficulty, during hot weather, in securing good germination of seed may be overcome by soaking the seed in water for 15 or 20 minutes. Drain off the water and place the seed in a refrigerator. In 36 to 48 hours the seed should have small sprouts and be ready for planting.

Heading Varieties

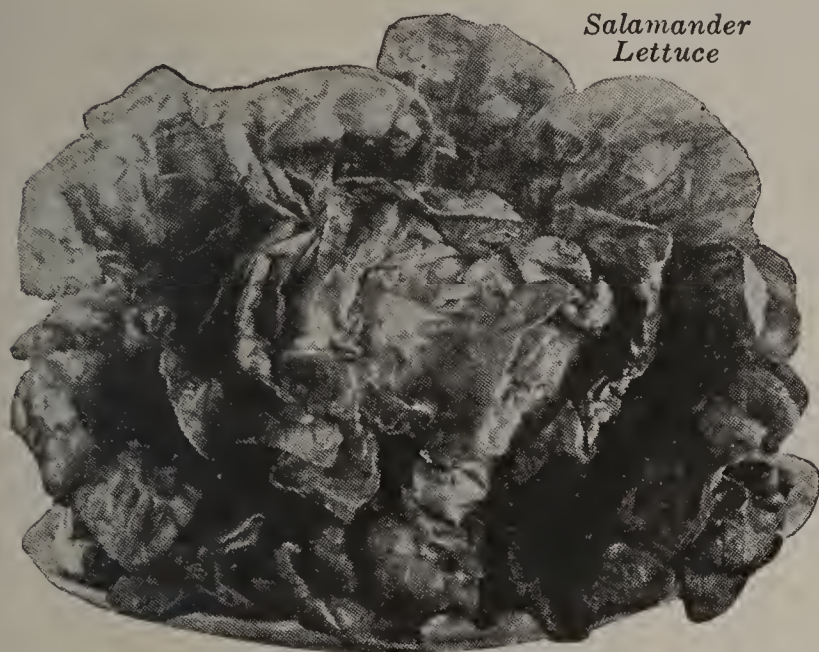
Big Boston. A large heading, forcing sort, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard, bright green leaves. Quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading sort. Leaf margins reddish tinted.



*Kale or
Borecole
Dwarf Green
Curled*

LETTUCE—Cont.

Heading Varieties



*Salamander
Lettuce*

Crisp as Ice. The heads are large and very solid. When cut open they have a rich creamy heart and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, "Crisp as Ice."

Iceberg. A large plant forming a hard crumpled head. White in-

side, crisp, sweet and fine quality. Outer leaves light green tinged with brown on margins. Tender head makes it excellent for home gardening.

Improved Hanson Head. In all respects one of the very best outdoor varieties. It is very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp heading" sorts. In color it is of an attractive green. The head, which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanched appearance in the center. It is of capital table quality, wholly free from bitterness.

New York or Wonderful, Los Angeles Market or Mountain Iceberg. Produces immense heads, solid as a cabbage. The heart blanches beautifully, being crisp, tender and delicious. Outer color is a distinct apple green. A desirable standard lettuce, which does best in cool climates.

Salamander. Forms large, solid heads of thick, smooth, very tender leaves of the finest quality. The leaves are broad, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. It withstands hot weather remarkably well and can be planted any time during the summer.



*Grand Rapids
Lettuce*



LETTUCE—Cont.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson.

One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open ground culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of light green color, very tender, crisp and of fine quality. A fine sort for summer.

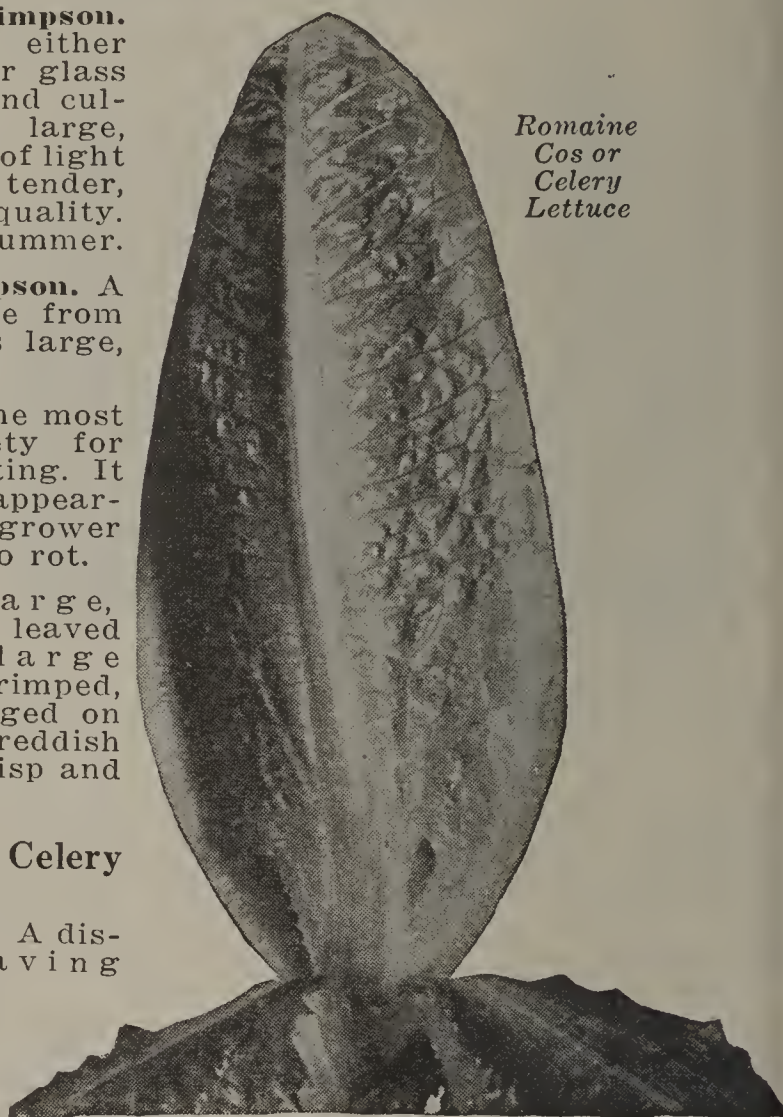
Early Curled Simpson. A popular sort, free from bitterness; forms large, loose heads.

Grand Rapids. The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower and not subject to rot.

Prizehead. A large, loose headed, thin leaved sort. The very large leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged on the edges with reddish brown and are crisp and sweet.

Romaine, Cos or Celery Lettuce

Paris White Cos. A distinct variety, having large, compact heads, that blanch mild and crisp. The plants are of erect growth, as illustrated.



*Romaine
Cos or
Celery
Lettuce*

Lettuce Culture for the North

Sow in the house or in frames any time after March 10th; if put outdoors, as early in the Spring as ground can be worked and at intervals of two weeks until June 1st. Soil should be a rich sandy loam with plenty of humus. Rows to be 1½ feet apart, plants two inches apart in row after thinning. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of row, 4 to 5 pounds required per acre. With Head Lettuce, transplant as soon as the plants begin to crowd.

MUSKMELON

Green Fleshed Varieties

Extra Early Citron or Early Nutmeg. Fruits are round, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, ribbed and netted. Flesh is thick and pale green in color, very sweet.

Red or Salmon Fleshed Varieties

Bender's Surprise or Tip Top. A large size late melon, varying in shape from round to slightly oblong. Pale green skin is distinctly ribbed and somewhat netted. The salmon flesh is sweet and spicy.



Hale's Best

MUSKMELON—Cont.

Red or Salmon Fleshed Varieties

Hale's Best. An early melon with a very thick salmon pink flesh of sweet flavor. Broad, oval fruits $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; indistinct ribbing, heavy netting.

Improved Paul Rose or Hearts of Gold. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem. Of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Firm flesh; a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and higher flavored; ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity.

Osage or Miller's Cream. Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit, and of exceptionally fine quality.

Sugar Rock—Honey Rock. An excellent home garden variety. Thick orange flesh, sweet and juicy. Oval fruits, not ribbed, medium size.

Cassabas or Winter Melon

Golden Beauty. A melon for winter use or late shipment. Six to eight inches in diameter. May be taken from vine as soon as they lose the green lustre, but should not be eaten until the hard rind will give under pressure of the thumb. Flesh is white, tender, sweet and juicy.

Honey Dew—Green. A melon of distinct character, but with a seed cavity like the ordinary cantaloupe. Dull white when ripe. Thin, tough skin protects the flesh and keeps it fresh for considerable time. Flesh is green and sweet as honey.

WATERMELON

Angelino Black Seed. The most attractive in appearance of all watermelons. Large with bright red flesh, red to the rind. Free of fibre. Very early.

Chilian Black Seed. A desirable variety for home gardens, also for shipping. Fruits medium size, nearly round. Flesh bright red, fine grained and sweet. Very early.

Cole's Early. An extra early round melon with solid heart, flesh of fine texture and good flavor. A good variety for our northern states.

Gypsy or Georgia Rattlesnake. A variety very popular with home gardeners and shippers. Adapted especially to the South. Long fruit, light green striped dark green. Flesh scarlet with white seeds. Tender and sweet.

Harris' Earliest. Sweetest, largest and best shipping early melon. Melon is oval to oblong; beautifully striped with green and gray; bright red flesh, which is sweet, tender and delicious. Melons weigh 20 to 30 pounds.

Ice Cream or Peerless. Rind thin, light mottled green. Flesh bright scarlet. Solid to center. Sweet as honey.

Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Christo. The finest of all medium early watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin to stand long distance ship-



Tom Watson



WATERMELON—Cont.

ment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is rich dark green, the flesh bright scarlet, the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness.

Klondike. The Klondike is offered with the assurance of being, not only remarkably early, but as sweet, delicate and melting in flavor as any variety grown. The flesh is of a deep scarlet. Rind thin, not a particularly good shipping sort, but is

emphatically the variety for home use and sale.

Phinney's Early. Very early, quality good; hardy. Bears abundantly, medium sized oblong melons with thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender.

Stone Mountain. A large round melon which is now bred to ripen in the North. A delicious melon for home gardeners.

Sweetheart. Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early, large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong.

Tom Watson. A large, oblong melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick netting on the entire surface, quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter, red color, crisp, sweet and delicious.

Citron for Preserves. Red Seeded. Fruit round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, but is used for making a very clear, transparent preserve of peculiarly fine flavor. Flesh, white and solid.



*Red Seeded
Citron*

OKRA

Mammoth Long Green Podded. A heavy yielder. Green pods of great length, very slim and tender.

White Velvet. Large, white, tender, smooth pods. Yields abundant crop.

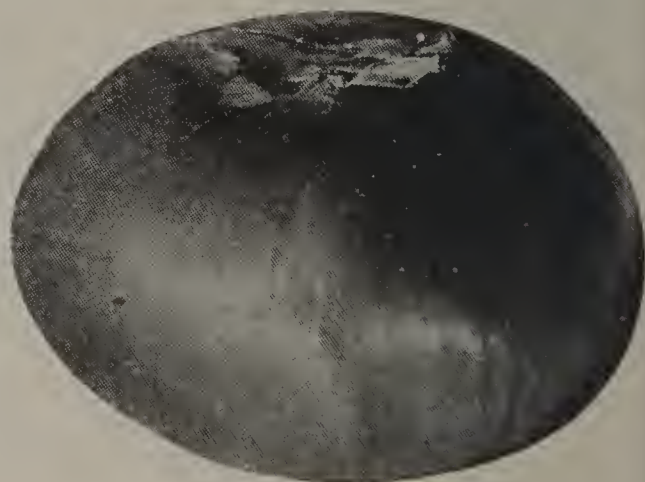
ONION

Red Varieties

Bermuda Red. Bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grow larger in size, ranging from three to four inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color.

Large Red Wethersfield. Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; a good keeper, grows to immense size, solid, oval-shaped, flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Used in set production.

Southport Red Globe. This beautiful strain of Red Globe Onion surpasses all others in earliness, productiveness, perfection of shape, uniformity of size, richness of color, and long keeping qualities. Careful breeding has resulted in a true globe-shaped onion of great solidity and long keeping qualities; the very small neck not only prevents water-logging, rot and shrinkage, but



Large Red Wethersfield Onion

ONION—Cont.

also insures earlier maturity and perfect ripening down. The color of Southport Red Globe is a deep blood-red extra dark, while the surface is smooth and glossy. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, fine grained and unsurpassed in flavor. For a long time onions have been the biggest money-making crop for the farmer. It is true that the onion market has its ups and downs, like all products, but at the average yields give highly satisfactory returns to the grower. One often reads glowing accounts of enormous onion profits, yields of 600 to 1000 bushels are not unknown. With intensive cultivation, experience and skill these yields are within the reach of all in a normal year. A sound, well ripened onion crop can be put away in the autumn and held for 4 to 6 months under suitable conditions with a shrinkage of not much more than a pound per bushel per month. Experienced growers are careful, however, to plant a selected strain which has been bred to produce long-keeping, perfectly ripened bulbs. Globe onions bring the best prices everywhere.

Yellow Varieties

Australian Brown. This remarkable onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. They are extremely early in ripening and make no stiffnecks or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good-sized onion, and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over 3 inches high. Planted with the Red Wethersfield it will average nearly four weeks earlier, and ripen off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardiness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown.

Ebenezer. An excellent yellow onion of medium flat shape. Keeps all winter and is of mild pleasing flavor. At this time the seed is used mainly for raising sets, which when set out the following spring, produce large beautiful matured onions in July. The Ebenezer has wonderful cooking and keeping qualities.



*Southport Red
Globe Onion*

ONION—Cont.

Ohio Yellow Globe. A very desirable strain of yellow globe-shaped onion. The main features which distinguish this strain from others are its distinct and attractive shape; handsome, bright, even color; ripens early and all at once; necks very small and cure down very close. The bulbs are firm, solid and keep exceptionally well during the Winter. Although this was first introduced in Ohio, this strain is thoroughly acclimated and is suitable for northern conditions.

Prize Taker. This onion has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It is perfectly globe-shaped, with straw colored skin; the necks are very small and the onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grows to an enormous size, onions weighing five pounds having been grown from seed the first year.

Southport Yellow Globe. Very similar to the Large Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich brownish yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained. Great care has been given to the selection of seed, so as to give uniformity of size, shape, small necks and heavy yield.

Sweet Spanish. A large, globe-shaped light yellow onion, weighing 1 to 2 pounds, and unusually mild. Small top.

Yellow Bermudã. The bulbs are quite broad and flat in form. The color is not a clear yellow, as in our American varieties, but rather a pale straw; flesh crisp, solid and mild in flavor. The plants are extremely thin-necked, insuring even and early ripening.

Yellow Globe Danvers. The bulbs are large and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange yellow color. An enormous yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild.

White Varieties

Crystal White Wax. This new variety is a large, pure-white, flat Onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of Onions in the South, especially in southwest Texas. It does very well under northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine.

Southport White Globe. White Globe Onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of pure whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar.

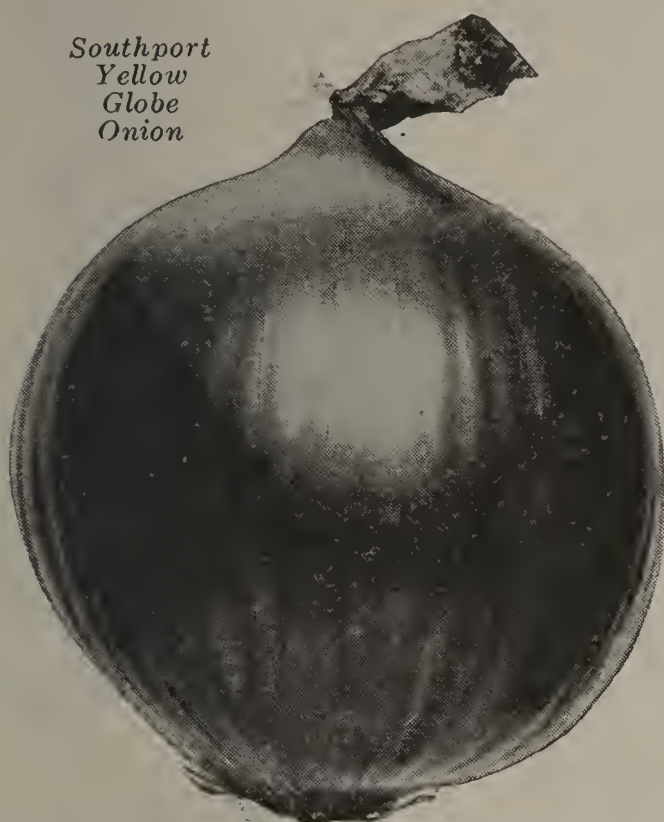
Sow one ounce of onion seed for 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. seed per acre.





ONION—Cont.

Southport
Yellow
Globe
Onion



White Barletta. This variety is more distinct on account of its earliness. It is early and of a beautiful waxy white color and grows $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, with finely formed bulbs, slightly flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for onion sets. An excellent bunching and pickling sort.

White Bunching. An extra early, round, variety maturing large, snowy-white onions of fine quality long before other sorts are ready. Especially fine for early bunching or using green.

White Portugal or American Silver Skin. Bulbs medium size, ripening early and uniformly, with beautiful, clear, white skin; flat, good keeper, delicate and mild flavor. Used largely for pickles, also as a bunching onion and for producing white sets.

White Welsh. A very hardy, perennial variety of onion used only for bunching or early green onions. Much superior to the Egyptian onion, which grows a tough woody stem. This onion is entirely free from this objection. Sow seed thinly in rows 12 to 16 inches apart. Perfectly hardy and require no mulching. Seed may be sown in late summer or early fall months for early spring onions.

Onion Culture

Onions thrive well in any good soil, although very sandy soils are apt to dry out to too great an extent. Probably the very best soil for this purpose is old land that has been kept up to a high state of fertility and free from weeds, fall plowed and thoroughly pulverized in the spring.

Sow the seed early in the spring, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 15 inches apart. It is tedious work thinning Onion plants, so to avoid unnecessary labor it pays to plant seed of highest germinating qualities; then the seed can be sown a trifle thicker than the Onions are to stand and little thinning will be required.

One ounce of seed for 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 pounds seed per acre.

ONION SETS

Yellow Globe
Danvers Onion



The Importance of Using Sets Which Are Northern Grown. The planting of Onion Sets is increasing rapidly year after year. They are used in order to obtain onions earlier than they can be had from seed. It follows therefore, that Northern Grown Onion Sets will produce onions earlier than Southern grown. Our stock is of small size, very hard and sound, and is cleaned so thoroughly as to be free from trash and rubbish.

We offer White Bottom, Red Bottom and Yellow Bottom sets.



PARSLEY

Dark Moss Curled. The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time.

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted. The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip and is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The flesh is white, a little dry with flavor of Celeriac. The foliage is the same as plain parsley.

Plain. A standard plain leaved variety. Leaves uniformly dark green, quite deeply cut and not curled. Used principally for soups and stews.



Dark Moss Curled Parsley

PARSNIP

Improved Hollow Crown or Guernsey. Our stock of this old time favorite is very smooth and fine. None better anywhere at any price.

Sweet Marrow Parsnip. This fine parsnip is offered with full confidence that it will be a prime favorite with all who use it. It is very fine grained and exceedingly sweet, while the peculiar "parsnip" flavor is fully preserved. The roots are unusually smooth and attractive in appearance. Best of all parsnips for the private or market garden.

PEAS

Extra Early Round Seeded

Alaska. Height 2½ feet. Very early and exceedingly uniform in maturing its crop. The vines are very productive, bearing four to seven pods which are filled with medium sized, bright, bluish-green peas of good flavor.

First and Best. Height 2½ to 3 feet. Standard, yellow seeded extra early. Vines are vigorous and hardy, bearing from three to seven pods, each containing from five to seven medium sized Peas of good quality.

Early Wrinkled Varieties

Advancer. Height 2 to 2½ feet. Seeds green, wrinkled. The pods are medium sized and well filled to the ends. It is a very productive and satisfactory variety.

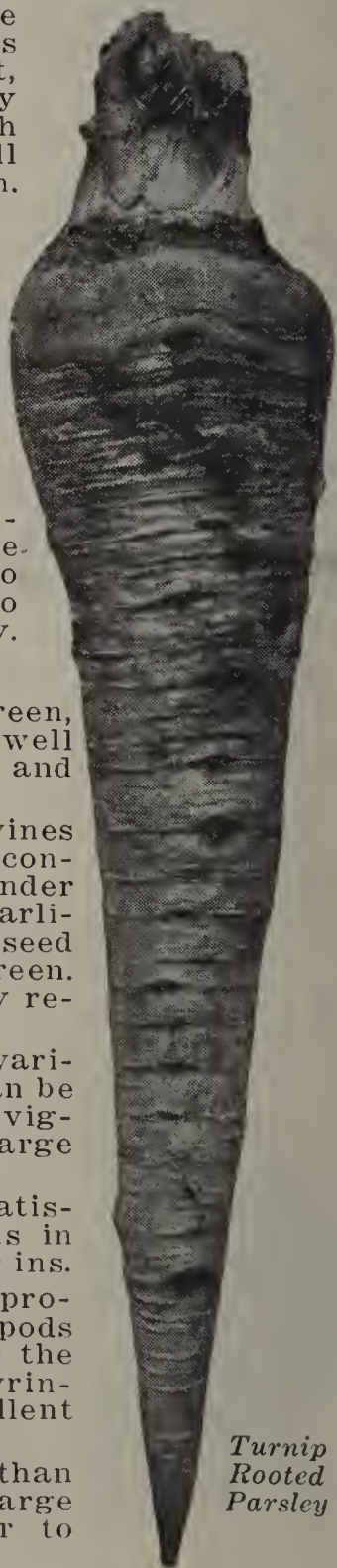
American Wonder. Height 15 inches. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing 5 to 8 large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. This is one of the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. Especially adapted for family use as they require no brush.

Gradus. A superb extra early wrinkled variety with immense pods. Very hardy and can be planted early. Grows 3 ft. high strong and vigorous. Pods nearly 4 ins. long with 6 to 8 large sweet peas. Pods uniformly well shaped.

Laxtonian. Early, productive and very satisfactory. Dwarf variety but excels Gradus in yield. Very delicious flavor, Height 18 to 20 ins.

Little Gem. Height 20 to 30 ins. The vines produce an abundance of round, well-filled pods 2½ to 3 ins. long, only 5 to 6 days after the American Wonder. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality.

Little Marvel. Pods are a little larger than Nott's Excelsior, quality equally good. Large producer. Height about 1¼ ft. (Similar to American Wonder).



Turnip Rooted Parsley



PEAS—Cont.

Progress (Laxton's). An excellent dwarf early variety for home gardens and shipping. May be planted almost as early as the smooth pea variety. Vines 15 to 20 inches. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, ⅞ inches wide, containing 8 to 10 large deep green peas.

Thomas Laxton. Large podded, extra early pea. In earliness the Thomas Laxton is only two or three days behind the Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, containing on the average seven or eight large, sweet, wrinkled peas of the very richest flavor. Vines 3 to 3½ feet.

Nott's Excelsior. (Similar to American Wonder.)

Main Crop

Alderman. This is a very large podded pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size, well filled with large peas of most excellent flavor. The vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep-green, straight, handsome pods averaging 4½ to 5 inches in length, pointed at the end. The vines are from 3½ to 4 feet in height. As is true of most wrinkled varieties they are delicious, but the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others.

Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone. Dwarf, large podded pea, needs no brush. The pods are nearly double the size of American Wonder, and are always well filled with large peas of most excellent quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high, and require no support.

Champion of England. 4 to 5 feet in height. The standard main crop or late pea for summer use. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well-filled pods. The peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor.

Everbearing. A tall variety producing long pods filled with large peas in mid-summer and later. Very prolific, good quality.

Stratagem. Height 20 inches. The foliage is large and the vines strong and robust, requiring no support. It is very prolific and bears many very large, well filled pods containing large, dark green, wrinkled peas of rich, sweet flavor.

Telephone. Same as Alderman.

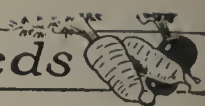
White Marrowfat. Height 3½ feet. Grown on account of the great quantities of pods which it bears and for dry shell use. The vines are of strong, sturdy growth but mature the pods quite late.



American
Wonder
Peas

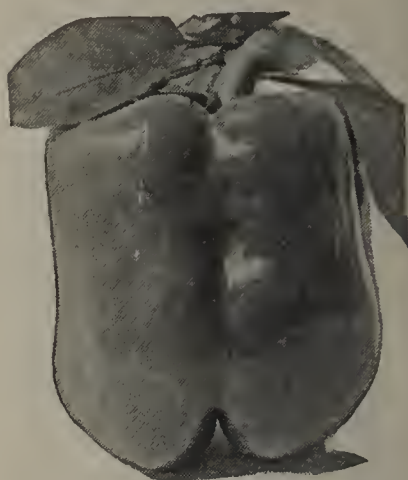


Alderman Peas



PEPPER

California Wonder. One of the finest of mild flavored large peppers. Fruits three lobed, upright, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 4 inches in diameter. Has very thick walls, the flesh often being $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, crisp, tender and sweet. A brilliant dark green changing to crimson when ripe. Early and continuous bearer.



*California
Wonder Pepper*

Chinese Giant. A large fruiting variety, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about two feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the Peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance.

Giant Crimson. Very large, ripen earlier than other large sorts and are heavier as the flesh is unusually thick. Color of fruit, deep green when young, deep crimson when matured. Flavor is mild.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. A large, early, bright red variety, mild in flavor. Desirable for pickling and mangoes when green.

Large Sweet Spanish. A medium late variety bearing large thick fruit frequently 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Glossy red. Flavor mild and sweet.

Long Red Cayenne. An early variety. Pods are small, bright scarlet, cone shaped and pungent. Are as much used for pickling when green as when ripe.

Red Chili. Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants are very productive. Generally used for making Pepper sauce.

Ruby King. One of the most popular large fruited peppers. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes.

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field. An immensely productive, large, orange-colored, field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pie.

Early Sugar or Pie. Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies.

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field. Large round, flattened, hardy and productive. About 2 feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. Fine for family and market use. Grown quite extensively for stock feeding.



*Early Sugar or
Pie Pumpkin*

RADISH

Turnip Shaped

Crimson Giant. A round or slightly top shaped variety growing to diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches before becoming pithy. Beautiful deep crimson color with white flesh, mild in flavor, firm and crisp.

Early Scarlet Globe. The shape is a little longer than round and the color, which it holds long after pulling, is very brilliant and attractive. Has a small top and is very early. The flesh is white and tender.



French Breakfast Radish

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip. Popular because of its fine shape, uniformity, handsome appearance, crispness, and mild flavor. It is very early and equally desirable for outdoor culture and forcing under glass.

Sparkler. This quite distinct variety is exceedingly attractive. The color being rich carmine scarlet with a very pronounced tip of the purest white. The roots, even when fully developed, are solid, crisp and sweet, and remain fit for use as long as the coarser kinds. It is equally well adapted for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

Early Scarlet Globe. Market Gardener's Strain. Roots of broad - olive shape, small tops. At its best when $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Flesh white and crisp. Most uniform in shape, color and size.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Round, turnip-shaped. Rich scarlet color, white flesh, crisp and tender. Grows quickly. Popular for early outdoor planting.

Olive Shaped

French Breakfast. Beautiful, bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Oblong in shape, medium size, makes rapid growth. It is a fine table variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive appearance. Fine for open ground or forcing.

Long Red Varieties

Long Scarlet Short Top. Grows to six inches in length and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth



RADISH—Cont.

and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown.

Long White Varieties

White Icicle. The finest of the early, pure white varieties. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear pure white, making them very attractive. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size.

White Strasburg. A large medium long sort, with heavy shoulders tapering gradually to base. Flesh and skin pure white. Solid, fine quality. Resists drought.



*Scarlet Turnip
White Tip Radish*

Winter Varieties

China Rose Winter. Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant. Cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for winter use.

Long Black Spanish Winter. One of the largest, latest, as well as the hardiest of radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture.

Radish Culture

Sow 1 ounce of Radish Seed per 100 feet of row, 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Radishes should be grown on light, quick soil, given plenty of water, and last but not least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the early Spring in rows 1 foot apart and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every 10 days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds.

RHUBARB

Sow seed in cold frame and in six to eight weeks transplant to rich, deep soil. Transplant again following season to permanent location, setting 4 to 5 feet apart each way.

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top. This strain is of American origin and is a purple top, yellow variety. Large size and excellent both for the table and for stock feeding.

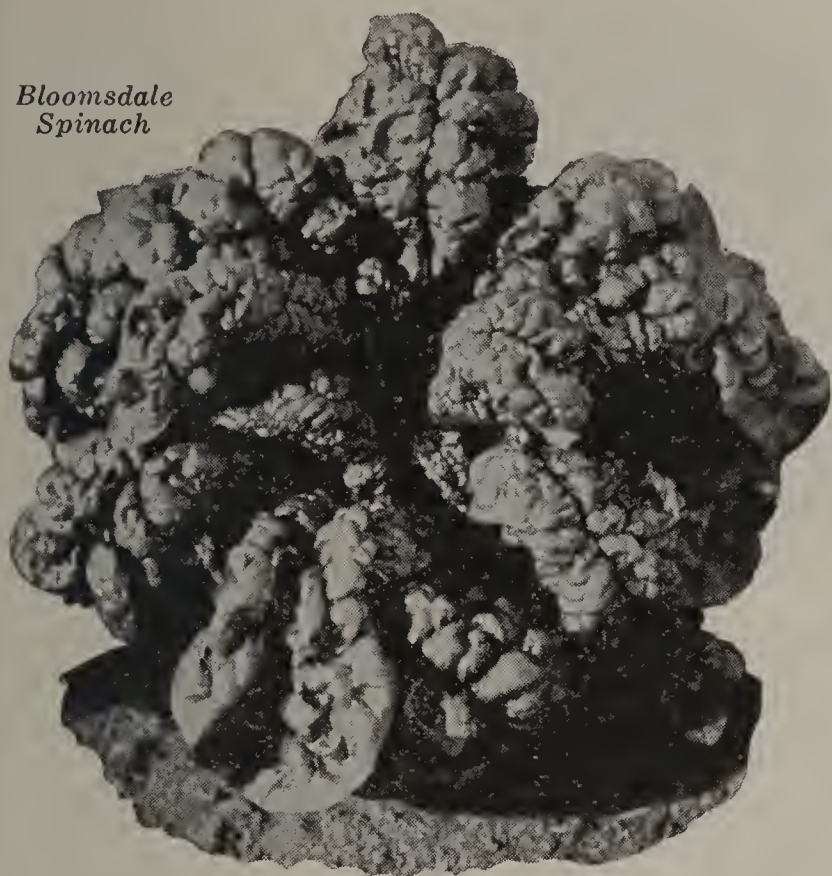


*Prize Winner
Ruta Baga*



RUTA BAGA—Cont.

*Bloomsdale
Spinach*



Prize Winner. Short neck, small top, firm flesh, symmetrical shape, united with high feeding value, great productiveness, hardness and long keeping qualities, describes the perfect Ruta Baga. Prize Winner Ruta Baga is a purple top, yellow flesh variety. The Prize Winner is an all around Ruta Baga, suited to every purpose and every soil.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

Sandwich Island. Grows uniformly extra large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor.

SPINACH



Salsify

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved (Re-selected). This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth, with narrow, pointed, crinkled leaves. It is very hardy.

Bloomsdale Long Standing. This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are crinkled and very dark rich green.

Round Thick Leaved. A rapid growing variety forming clusters of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves. A favorite with market gardeners.

One ounce of Spinach will sow a 100-foot row.

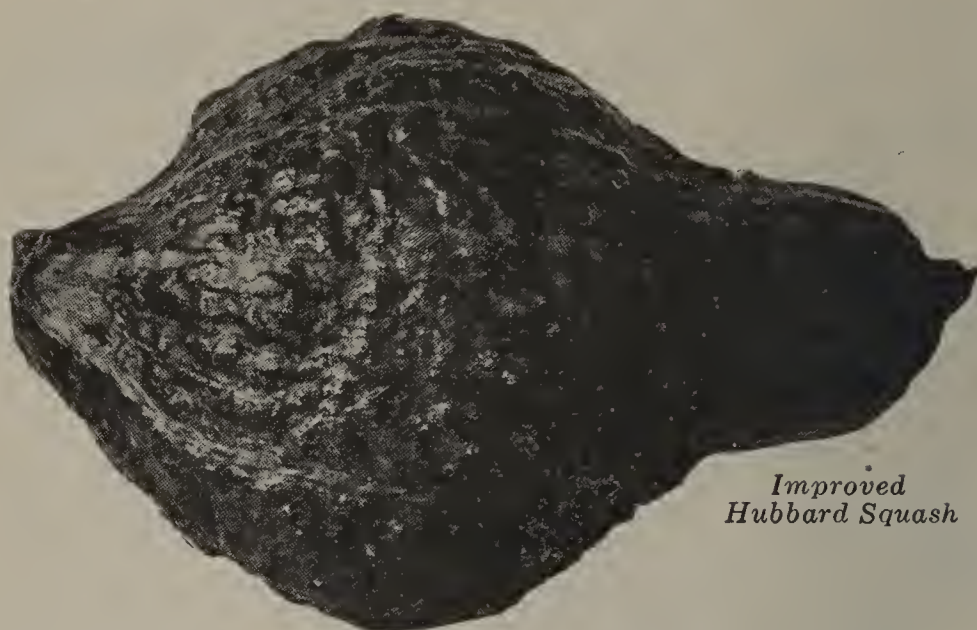
SQUASH

Cocozelle. An excellent summer variety for many purposes. Enormously prolific. When gathered closely it will continue bearing all summer and into the fall. Survives drouth wonderfully.

Golden Summer Crook Neck. Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long.

Gregory's Delicious. In dryness, sweetness and richness of flavor, surpasses all other squashes. The shell is green in color, the flesh a rich orange. An excellent winter keeper.

SQUASH—Cont.



*Improved
Hubbard Squash*

Improved Hubbard. The vines are of strong, running growth and bear a good number of large, pear-shaped fruit. The shell is hard, strong and dark green in color, thickly covered with a rough, warty growth. The flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored.

Mammoth Chili. The largest of all squashes, often weighing 50 pounds and over. Flesh is rich and fine flavored.

Table Queen, Acorn. A heavy yielding, winter keeping squash growing about the size of a cocoanut. The shell has deep ridges with smooth, green skin. Flesh is rich orange-yellow, cooking as dry as a sweet potato.

White Bush Scallop. A summer variety. Matures early and will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality.

TOMATO

Extra Early Varieties

Bonny Best. An early and productive variety, popular everywhere. Fruits are almost round, scarlet and borne in clusters of 3 to 5 in the center of plant. About a week earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel.

Chalk's Early Jewel. A large, smooth and fine flavored, extra early bright red Tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. The Tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; very solid and deep through, almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. Flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds; the skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.

June Pink. One of the earliest varieties of Tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The fruit is borne in clusters and begins to ripen very early. The Tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost.



*Ponderosa
Tomato*

Sparks Earliana. A perfect early tomato, medium large in size, beautiful in color, nearly seedless, very solid, a vigorous grower and prodigious bearer, yielding its splendid fruit until frost.



TOMATO—Cont.

Main Crop

Acme. Early and bears fruit until cut off by frost. Round, smooth, good size, solid flesh of excellent flavor. Does well outdoors or under glass. A good canning variety.

Beauty. (Livingston's) One of the smoothest skinned and best of the large sorts. The vines are large, vigorous, and very productive. The fruit is large, uniform in size and very smooth. Skin purplish pink, flesh light pink and of excellent flavor.

Dwarf Champion. Dwarf and compact in habit. Stands up well even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid, but has no hard core and is of good flavor.

Dwarf Stone or Tree. Vines dwarf but productive, medium to late in maturity. Fruit bright red, smooth and solid. The best large fruited dwarf variety.

Golden Queen. A very handsome yellow Tomato of large size, solid and smooth; very productive.

Marglobe. A wilt and rust resistant variety, of perfect round shape and beautiful color. Early, fine flavor, large size. Excellent for home garden and for market.

McGee. Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops where other varieties fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of good flavor.

Ponderosa. This is the largest fruited tomato and is of a fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed cells; of fine flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more.

Pritchard. A midseason, scarlet fruited variety. Disease resistant. Vigorous and productive. Fruits deep round, scarlet, smooth and solid. For home gardens and shipping.

Stone. This variety is very large and of a bright scarlet color; very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack, exceedingly solid; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning.

Small Tomatoes

Husk Tomato. Makes fine preserves and pies. Also called Strawberry or Ground Cherry Tomato. The fruits are half an inch in diameter and of very sweet and agreeable flavor. Vines cover the ground and yield enormously. The fruit is enclosed in a husk or fruit calyx.

Yellow Pear. A small fruited tomato of pear shape. Very productive. Excellent for salad or marmalade.

TURNIP

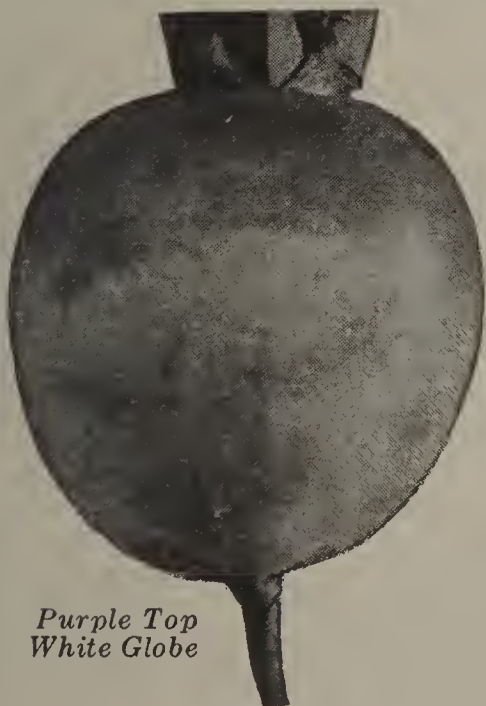
Amber Globe. Beautiful variety, large size, almost round, smooth and has only one tap root. Fine grained flesh, sweet and free from fiber.

Purple Top Strap-Leaved. A general favorite with all. Will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Rather flat and of medium size. Color purple above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

Purple Top White Globe. Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market.

Seven Top. As the name indicates, this variety has a very heavy top. Although the turnips are of good quality, it is grown more for greens in late fall and early spring, as it does not winterkill.

Shogoin. A new Japanese turnip which offers both roots and tops for our tables. Roots are white, quite round, sweet, tender, fine grained. Tops are large, tender, fine flavor.



Purple Top
White Globe

NAMES OF VEGETABLES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	FRENCH	SKANDINAVIAN	GERMAN	POLISH	ITALIAN	SPANISH
Anise	Anis	Anis	Anis, Grüner Anis	Anyz	Anice	Anis, Matalahuga
Artichoke	Artichaut	Artiskok	Artichoke	Karczochy	Carciofo	Alcachofa
Asparagus	Asperge	Asparagus	Spargel	Szparagi	Spargio	Esparrago
Balm	Melisse citronelle	Balsamurt	Citronen-Melisse	Balsam	Melissa	Toronjil, Citronella
Basil	Basilic grand	Basilikum	Basilikum	Bazylia	Basilico	Albaca
Beans	Haricots	Boenner	Bohnen	Fasola	Fagioli	Habichuela
Beet	Betterave	Roedbede	Rübe	Buraki	Barbabietola	Remolacha
Borage	Bourrache	Borago	Boretsch	Boraz	Boragine	Borraja
Broccoli	Chou Brocoli	Broccoli-Kaal	Spargelkohl	Brokuly	Cavolo broccolo	Broculi
Brussels Sprouts	Chou de Bruxelles	Rosenkaal	Rosenkohl	Latortvil	Cavolo di Bruxelles	Bretones de Bruselas
Cabbage	Chou pommé	Hovedkaal	Kopfkohl, Kraut	Kapusta	Cavolo Cappuccio	Col repello
Cabbage, Savoy	Chou de milan	Savoikaal	Wirsing	Sabaudzka Kapusta	Cavolo Verzatto	Col de Milan
Caraway	Cumin des prés	Karve	Feld-Kümmel	Kminek	Comino	Comino
Carrot	Carotte	Gulerod	Carotten, Möhren	Marchew	Carota	Zanahoria
Cauliflower	Chou-fleur	Blomkaal	Blumenkohl	Kalafiory	Cavolfiore	Coliflor
Celery	Céleri	Selleri	Sellerie	Selery	Sedano	Apio
Celeriac	Céleri-rave	Knopselleri	Knoll-Sellerie	Selery (Korzen)	Sedano-rapa	Apio-nabo
Chervil	Cerfeuil	Kjoervel	Kerbel	Czechrzyca	Cerfoglio	Perifollo
Chicory	Chicorée sauvage	Cichorie	Cichorienwurzel	Cykorya	Cicoria	Achicoria
Chives	Ciboulette	Alta Grälok	Schnettlauch	Szczypiorek	Cipollina	Cibollino
Collards	Chou	Kaal	Junge-Kohl	Kol	Cavolo Verzatte	Especie de Berza
Coriander	Coriandre	Koriander	Coriander	Koledra	Coriandorlo	Culantro
Corn Salad	Mache	Vaarsalat	Feldsalat	Ziarno Salaty	Dolcetta	Canonigos
Corn	Mais	Mais	Mais	Kukurydza	Mais	Maiz
Cress	Cresson alénois	Karse	Garten-Kresse	Rzerzucha	Crescione d'ajoula	Mastuerzo
Cress, Water	Cresson de fontaine	Broendkarse	Brunnenkresse	Rzerzucha wodna	Crescione di fontana	Berro
Cucumber	Concombre	Agurk	Gurken	Ogorek	Cetriolo	Cohombro
Dill	Aneth	Dil	Dill	Koper	Aneto	Eneldo
Egg Plant	Aubergine	Aegplante	Eierpflanze	Gruszka milosna	Melanzana	Berengenia
Endive, Curled	Chicorée Endive	Endivie	Endivien	Endywia	Indivia riccia	Endivia
Endive, Broad Leaf	Chicorée-ScaroleRonde	Endivie	Escariol		Cicoria Scarola	Escarolo

ENGLISH	FRENCH	SKANDINAVIAN	GERMAN	POLISH	ITALIAN	SPANISH
Fennel	Fenouil	Fennikel	Fenchel	Koper	Finocchio	Hinojo
Horehound	Marrube blanc		Andorn	Maruhium	Marrubio	Marrubio
Hyssop	Hyssope	Isop	Isop	Hyzop	Issopo	Hisopo
Kale	Chou vert	Groenkaal	Blätterkohl	Solanka	Cavolo riccio verde	Breton, Berza
Kohl Rabi	Chou-rave	Kaalrabi	Knollkohl	Kalarepa	Cavolo rapa	Col rabano
Lavender	Lavende	Lavendel	Lavendel	Lawenda	Lavanda	Esplego
Leek	Poireau	Purre	Porree, Lauch	Pory	Porro	Puerro
Lettuce	Laitue	Salat	Lattich, Kopfsalat	Salata	Lattuga	Lechuga
Marjoram	Marjolaine	Merian	Majoran	Majeranek	Maggiorana	Mejorana
Melon	Melon	Melon	Melone	Melon	Popone	Melon
Melon, Water	Melon d'eau	Vandmelon	Wasser-Melone	Melon, wodny	Cocomero d'acqua	Sandia
Okra	Gombaud	Hibiskus	Ocher		Ocra	Gombo
Onion	Ognon	Roedloeg	Zwiebel	Cebula	Cipolla	Cebolla
Parsley	Persil	Persille	Petersilie	Pietruszka	Prezemolo	Perejil
Parsnip	Panais	Pastinak	Pastinake	Pasternak	Pastinaca	Chirivia
Peas	Pois	Erter	Erbsen	Groch	Piselli	Guisante
Pepper	Piment	Spansk Peber	Pfeffer	Pieprz	Peperone	Pimiento
Pumpkin	Potiron	Graeskar	Melonen-Kürbiss	Bania	Zucca	Calabaza totanera
Radish	Radis	Reddik	Radies	Rzodkiew	Ravanello	Rabanito
Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rhabarber	Rhabarber	Rubarbarum	Rabarbaro	Ruibarbo
Rosemary	Romarin	Rosmarin	Rosmarin	Rozmaryn	Rosmarino	Romero
Rue	Rue	Rude	Raute	Ruta	Ruta	Ruda
Ruta Baga	Chou-navet	Roe	Kohlrübe, Wrucken		Cavolo navone	Col nabo, Nabicol
Saffron	Safran	Safran	Safran	Szafran	Zafferano	Azafran
Sage	Sauge	Salvie	Salbei	Szawlaja	Salvia	Salvia
Salsify	Salsifis	Havrerod	Haferwurzel	Jarzy, Ostryga	Scorzanera bianca	Salsifi blanco
Savory, Summer	Sarriette annuelle	Sar	Bohnenkraut	Caber ogradowy	Santoreggia	Ajedrea comun
Spinach	Epinaud	Spinat	Spinat	Szpinak	Spinacio	Espinaca
Squash	Courge	Squash-graeskar	Kürbiss	Miekurz	Zucca	Calabaza
Swiss Chard	Poirée	Blad bede	Beisskohl		Bietola	Bleda
Thyme	Thym	Timian	Thymian	Macierzanka	Timo	Tomillo
Tomato	Pomme d'Amour	Tomat	Liebesapfel	Pomidor	Pomodoro	Tomate
Turnip	Navet	Turnips	Weisse-Rübe	Rzepa, brukiew	Navone	Nabo
Wormwood	Absinthe	Malurt	Wermuth	Plotun	Assenzio	Ajenjo

Dependable Flower Seeds

Ageratum, Blue. Rapid grower, early and constant bloomer. Very fine plant for narrow beds, borders, boxes, etc.

Alyssum, Sweet. A very neat and pretty plant, for edging, rock work, beds or vases. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all summer.

Aster, Many Sorts, Tall Double Mixed. This very fine mixture embraces all varieties and all colors. The Aster is one of the most charming of all flowers, sure to give pleasure and satisfaction under generous treatment.

Aster Ostrich Plume Mixed. Beautiful wavy petals and large blossoms with long stems, making them ideal for cutting. Rival the Chrysanthemum in effect.

Bachelor's Button. Also known as Centaurea, Cornflower. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular flowers. Double Mixed.

Balloon Vine. Also called Love in a Puff. Grows 10 to 15 feet, bearing delicate clusters of bloom, later round seed pods resembling balloons.

Balsam or Lady Slipper. Double Camelia Flowered. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Unrivalled for great variety and size of flowers. 2 feet. Many colors and combinations.

Blue Bonnet. Charming, easily grown annuals with long graceful spikes of blue pea-shaped flowers. 18 to 36 inches high. One of the lupines.

Blue Lace Flower. The flower heads are made up of small, azure blue flowers produced in flat, round clusters.

Bouncing Bet. (Saponaria) A pretty annual variety, 2 feet high, bearing masses of satiny pink flowers somewhat larger than Gypsophila. Excellent for cutting.

Calendula or Pot Marigold. Freely flowering plants of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. Flowers double, showy, and of large size. One of the best old-fashioned flowers. Mixed colors.

Calendula—Orange King. Outer petals slightly overlap, while those in the center are curved as on a peony. Bright orange color.

California Poppy. See Eschscholtzia.

Calliopsis—Cor. Maxima. A beautiful annual with large yellow flowers on long stems. Prolific bloomer all summer. Grows 1 to 1½ feet.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. Mixed. All colors.

Canary Bird Vine. A dainty vine with beautiful cut leaves and delicate flowers of pure canary yellow. Blossoms somewhat resemble a canary bird with wings spread. Will grow in shade.

Candytuft. Universally known and cultivated. When sown in April it flowers from July until frost. Very hardy and easy to cultivate. Height 1 foot. All colors mixed.

Canterbury Bells. If seed is sown early indoors, may be treated as tender annual—but usually grown as hardy biennial. Produces long spires of bell shaped flowers rich in color.

Carnations, Marguerite. This new class of Carnations blooms in about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., exquisitely sweet and fully 80 per cent perfectly double. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. Mixed colors.

Castor Bean. Tall majestic plants for large beds alone or with cannas, dahlias, etc. Grows rapidly. Start early outdoors or transplant.

Chinese Lantern Plant. A plant with showy scarlet seed pods which are easily dried for winter bouquets.

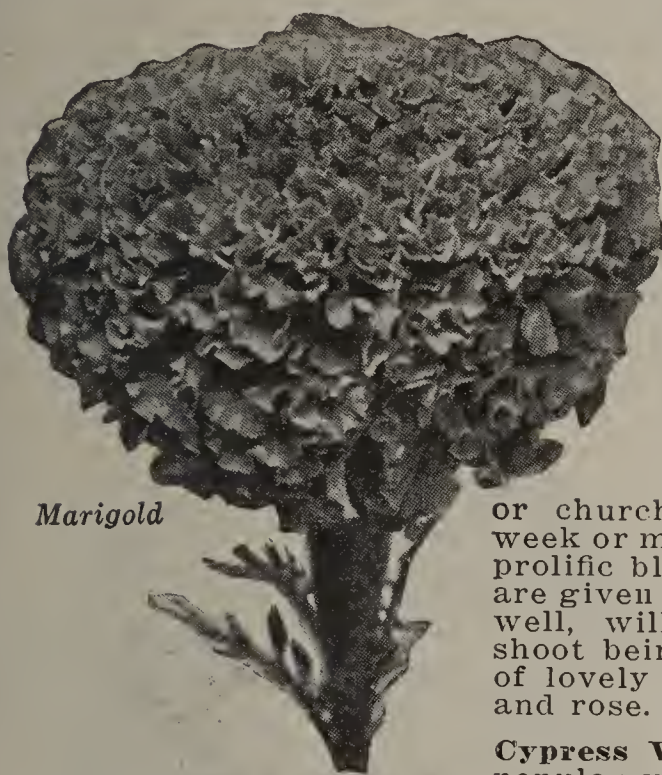
Dependable Flower Seeds

Chrysanthemum—Eastern Star. Beautiful large single yellow flowers with deeper yellow center. Fine for cutting.

Chrysanthemum, Single. Not the flowers produced in late fall by florists. Blooms are of the daisy type. Fine for bed massing and cut flowers.

Clarkia Double. Hardy annuals with brilliant and beautiful rose, white and purple flowers. Sow early as possible in Spring. 1½ to 2 feet high.

Coreopsis, Lanc. Grand. An excellent perennial garden plant with large, showy, bright yellow flowers, produced in abundance from June to frost. Lasting and beautiful for cut flowers. Grows about 30 inches.



Marigold

Cosmidium. A beautiful annual growing 1½ to 2 feet high. The flower heads are 1½ inches in diameter carried on long stems. Golden yellow with circle of orange around disc. Bloom all summer.

Cosmos Extra Early. Cosmos is the showiest of our late summer and autumn blooming annuals. Its graceful flowers borne on long stems, rising above the feathery foliage are very desirable for home

or church decoration, lasting a week or more in water. It is a very prolific bloomer and if the plants are given enough space to develop well, will branch freely, every shoot being covered with a mass of lovely flowers. Crimson, white and rose. Mixed colors.

like foliage and masses of beautiful, small starshaped flowers. Suitable for porches and window boxes.

Delphinium, Perennial. Tall sorts producing long stalks with beautiful, deeply cut, bright green leaves and long flower spikes. Excellent for backgrounds. A mixture of colors.

Eschscholtzia or California Poppy. A very attractive annual for massing, beds or edgings, profuse flowering, with fine-cut foliage. Mixed shades of yellow.

Evening Scented Stock. (*Matthiola Bicornis*.) A plant growing about 15 inches, and having purple flowers which in the evening and after a shower emit a delightful perfume.

Everlastings—Helichrysum. Also called Straw Flower. Large double daisy like flowers with large center, and stiff overlapping petals. Several bright colors. Desirable for dried bouquets for winter use.

Everlastings—Globe Amaranth. Has handsome, small globular flower heads. When cut and dried they retain their beauty throughout the winter.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis). A favorite old fashioned flower. Bears a profusion of dainty blue five petalled blossoms. Useful in planting among early flowering bulbs or in borders.

Four O'Clock or Marvel of Peru. A handsome, free-flowering garden favorite, which succeeds everywhere. Give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room. Fine mixed colors.

Gaillardia, Grand. A very showy perennial growing 2 feet, bearing a profusion of long stemmed flowers in combinations of yellow and scarlet.

Gaillardia. Annual. Very showy bloomer all summer until frost. Flowers large and brilliant red and yellow. Grows 2 to 3 feet.

Godetia. Easily grown, hardy annual, producing an abundance of cup shaped flowers with petals of satin like texture. Excellent for beds or borders. About 1 foot high.

Gourds. A mixed assortment of nine varieties. Excellent for a vine screen. The dried gourds are interesting and ornamental.

Gypsophila. Bridal Veil. Baby's Breath. Flowers in a few weeks after sowing. Its graceful panicles or dainty blossoms and feathery foliage are unequalled for bouquets. Sow at intervals during the Summer.

Gypsophila, Rose. A quick growing annual with myriads of dainty rose-shade, bell shaped flowers. Plants 10 to 15 inches tall.

Hollyhocks, Perennial. These wonderful flowers make a beautiful show in the garden, with their tall spikes of bright colors. The colors range from pure white to darkest maroon, some bright and gay, others soft and delicate. While hardy and permanent for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year or two as the flowers on young vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones.

Hyacinth Bean. A fine annual climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Grows 10 to 15 feet high.

Japanese Hop Vine. Fast growing hardy annual. Beautifully cut green foliage.

Job's Tears (Coix lachryma). Ornamental grass with broad corn-like leaves and lustrous slate colored seeds used for beads. Used with everlasting flowers in bouquets. 3 feet high.

Kochia. Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. An easily grown annual, which sown thinly in spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about 3 feet, and on the approach of autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red.

Larkspur. This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals. Mixed colors. Also in single colors, Dark Blue and Carmine.

Lupins. Among most beautiful of our hardy garden annuals. Easy to grow, bloom all summer. For beds, borders, backgrounds. 2 to 3 feet.

Marigold, African. Plants grow 2½ feet high, producing large, double flowers, about 3 inches in diameter, orange and lemon shades predominating.

Marigold, French. Very free flowering annual of easiest culture. Dwarf in growth and very effective for bedding purposes. Covered with hundreds of small, bright flowers.

Marigold, Guinea Gold. Plant grows 2 to 2½ ft. high, one plant producing 30 to 40 blooms of brilliant orange flushed with gold. Nearly all flowers double or semi-double. Odor not so pungent as with other marigolds.

Mignonette, Sweet Scented. A well known fragrant garden favorite. Sowings made from May to July will give a succession of blooms from early summer until frost.

Moon Flower (White Seeded). A climber which produces 8 to 12 blooms, per plant, each evening after plant has matured. Blooms pure white, large and fragrant.

Morning Glory. One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing climbers in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation.

Moss Rose (Portulaca). Double mixed. In general growth is similar to the single variety, but the flowers are double. Common colors, orange and rose.

Moss Rose (Portulaca). Single mixed. One of the finest hardy dwarf annuals, of easy culture, but thrives best in exposed sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest colors and are produced freely throughout summer.



Pansy



Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed. This popular flower is so well known as to require no comment. In this mixture are included the finest colors and combinations obtainable in the dwarf varieties.

Nasturtium, Gleam Hybrids, Mixed. Large double and semi-double blooms, fragrant and borne on long stems. A range of colors, yellow to deep red. Dwarf plants.

Nasturtium, Golden Gleam. A medium tall nasturtium with golden yellow bloom, and a petal arrangement which gives the appearance of a double flower. Very fragrant. Flower stems long, making this variety excellent for cutting.

Nasturtium, Tall or Climbing Mixed. Many prefer the climbing or running type for porches, trellises or rock-work. They grow very rapidly and give an abundance of showy blooms and foliage. Nothing finer in a mixture can be found than this. All the finest and rarest varieties are included.

Nemophila. Splendid annuals about 1 foot high bearing clusters of bright colored flowers in shades of blue, white and violet—margined and dotted. Grow best in cool partially shaded location.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist). Annuals growing in oval bush form about 12 to 15 inches high. In the fern-like foliage are borne numerous large double flowers of blue or white.

Old Fashioned Garden. A selection of the popular annual flowers suitable for waste places or in any locality where the wild flower effect is desired. Should be sown broadcast for the best effect.

Pansy, All Colors Mixed. A mixture of Pansies, unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists of the Old and New World.



Zinnia

Pansy, Giant Fancy Mixed. Great improvement has taken place within the last two or three years, in the character of the largest Pansies. Giant Fancy is the finest mixture of the large varieties. For this is used only the seed from the very choicest blossoms. It includes many of the newest productions of famous growers.

Pansy Bedding Mixed. Composed of many standard sorts; admirably suited for beds or borders, strong growing plants, very free blooming.

Petunia. The Petunia is peerless among annuals for effective summer bedding or window boxes. It is of easy culture, early to blossom and continues all the summer until frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color, or retains its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated, by cuttings in late summer, for winter house plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location. All colors mixed. Also supplied in single colors, blue and pink.

Phlox Drummondii. Of all summer-flowering annuals the varieties of Phlox Drummondii are unquestionably some of the most brilliant and satisfactory. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the beds or borders are aglow with their brilliant coloring and remain so until cut down by frost. For early flowering they should be started indoors or in a hotbed. Mixed colors.

Pinks or Dianthus. One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost. One foot. All colors mixed.

Poppies, Choice Double Mixture. Includes all of the best double varieties of large-flowering Poppies of all colors; also many varied tints and combinations of color. Many of the blossoms are 6 to 7 inches in diameter and as double as Peonies, 30 to 36 inches high. They are fine for cut flowers or garden display.



Poppies, American Legion. A new single Shirley poppy with large orange scarlet blooms on long strong stems. Plants grow about 2 feet and are robust. The American Legion emblem.

Salpiglossis. Painted Tongue. Very beautiful hardy annual plants, flowering freely from July to early autumn. Rich soil should be provided, with plenty of space for plants to develop. Large flowering, mixed.

Salvia. A garden annual furnishing bright red blossoms in profusion from late summer to frost. Fine for borders, boxes, etc.

Scabiosa, Mourning Bride. One of our handsome summer flowers. The beautiful, double flowers are produced in a great variety of colors. Excellent as cut flowers, lasting nearly a week after being cut.

Scarlet Flax (Linum). One of the most effective and showy annual bedding plants, of long duration, fine foliage and brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers.

Snapdragon. Readily grown from seed and is a constant source of pleasure, being in bloom all the time. Excellent as cut flowers, lasting many days. All colors mixed.

Snow-On-The-Mountain. Easily grown annual, about three feet tall. Crown of each plant produces small flowers beautifully set off by the top leaves, which are marked with broad white bands on rich green ground.

Stocks Ten Weeks. This Stock is one of the most popular annuals for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed.

Sunflower (Double Annual). These plants grow about 5 feet and at each leaf-joint is a short stem with a fine double flower. Excellent for a background.

Sunflower. Giant Russian. Immense single flowers yellow with large black center. Six feet.

Sweet Alyssum. A very pretty plant for beds, edgings and rock work. Excellent for cut flowers. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all summer.

Sweet William—Mixed. A beautiful, free blooming hardy perennial producing splendid effect in beds and borders, with rich and varied flowers. Perennial.

Verbena Mammoth Flowering. The largest Verbena known. Supplied in single shades of pink and blue and in mixture.

Vinca or Periwinkle. Dark laurel-like foliage with pink and white flowers. Can be potted in fall and will bloom all winter.

Zinnia. One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals. They bloom early in summer, until hard frost. We can supply Double Giants in mixture; also in separate colors—orange, rose and scarlet.

Double Dahlia Flowered Zinnias produce handsome double flowers in softer shades—orange, rose, scarlet. A mixture also available.

Double Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias are of dwarf, bushy habit with many double pompon flowers in bright colors.



SWEET PEAS

Giant Orchid Flowering or Spencer Mixture. Spencer varieties of Sweet Peas have come into general favor so rapidly that the demand has been large for all Spencer sorts in mixture. We have included in this combination nearly all of the Spencers, making it a rare and lasting pleasure to the grower. The vines are strong, healthy and vigorous in growth and produce in

wonderful profusion, long and strong stemmed flowers of great beauty, size, perfect form and coloring. Those preferring to grow all sorts together, rather than separate colors, will find this mixture unsurpassed. Also single colors.

LAVENDER, RED
SALMON-ORANGE
PINK



Sweet Peas

Early Flowering Mixed. This mixture embraces the introductions, including the novelties of Mr. Eckford, the Sweet Pea specialist of England who has accomplished more than any other individual in bringing Sweet Peas to their present state of beauty, size and perfection.

Sweet Pea Culture

Preparation Soil. Prepare a trench 2 feet deep and at least 1½ feet wide. Fill in with a mixture of rich loam and well rotted barnyard manure or 5 pounds of sheep manure and 1½ pounds of bone meal for each 8 feet of row. Cover with 6 inches of good soil and mix well with fertilizer.

Planting. Should be done the first day the soil is dry enough to work without becoming sticky. Sweet Peas require a long period of slow growth under cool conditions which are necessary for good root formation.

Make a furrow in the center of trench 6 inches wide and 3 deep. Sow the seed in this furrow in two rows, 4 inches apart and 2 inches apart in row. Cover with about an inch of fine soil and tamp down firmly. If soil is damp and heavy tamp more lightly than if dry and loose. After tamping, rake another inch of soil over seed. Do not cover seed more than 2 inches deep altogether.

Cultivation. When vines are 5 inches high, fill up the 4 inches between the rows with fine soil, drawing the soil to each side, covering the vines to within an inch of their tops. Do not cover up the vines entirely. After the vines have grown another 5 inches repeat the operation; at this time hoe up the soil outside the rows to a level with the soil around the vines, so that what was originally a trench becomes a ridge. Support the plants with brush or wire, keep the roots well watered and blossoms picked.

Enemies. For slugs and cut worms a little air-slacked lime around the young shoots will protect them more or less and sometimes the worms can be attracted and killed by putting a bunch of green grass dipped in Paris Green near the Sweet Peas row.

For plant lice or aphids use "Black Leaf 40," Nico-Fume Liquid or some other tobacco extract spray.



Sterling Seed Corn



FIELD CORN

Sterling Seed Corn Is Fire Dried During Oct. and Nov. Assuring Vigorous Germination.

Sterling Seed Corn is all grown from Northrup, King & Co.'s selected private seed stocks, and under their personal supervision, then dried by their special process to 12 per cent moisture before cold weather. Northrup, King & Co.'s experience of about fifty years as seed corn specialists has proven to them conclusively that no less care in selecting, growing and handling can produce seed corn which is of extra dependable value to the ultimate consumer.

When you buy a bag of genuine Sterling Seed Corn you are assured of proper early maturity and trueness to variety, as well as vigorous germination. The Sterling standard of germination is 90 per cent or better.

Evidence that their efforts in producing better seed corn are appreciated is shown by the fact that much more Sterling Seed Corn is planted in the Northwest every year than of any other brand.

**STERLING
SEED CORN**



CENTRAL MINNESOTA STRAINS

Minnesota No. 13. The commanding points of excellence which place Minnesota No. 13 Corn at the head of all yellow dent varieties for Northern planting are its earliness, enormous yield and adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates. Considered by the experiment stations to be the best yellow dent corn for Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

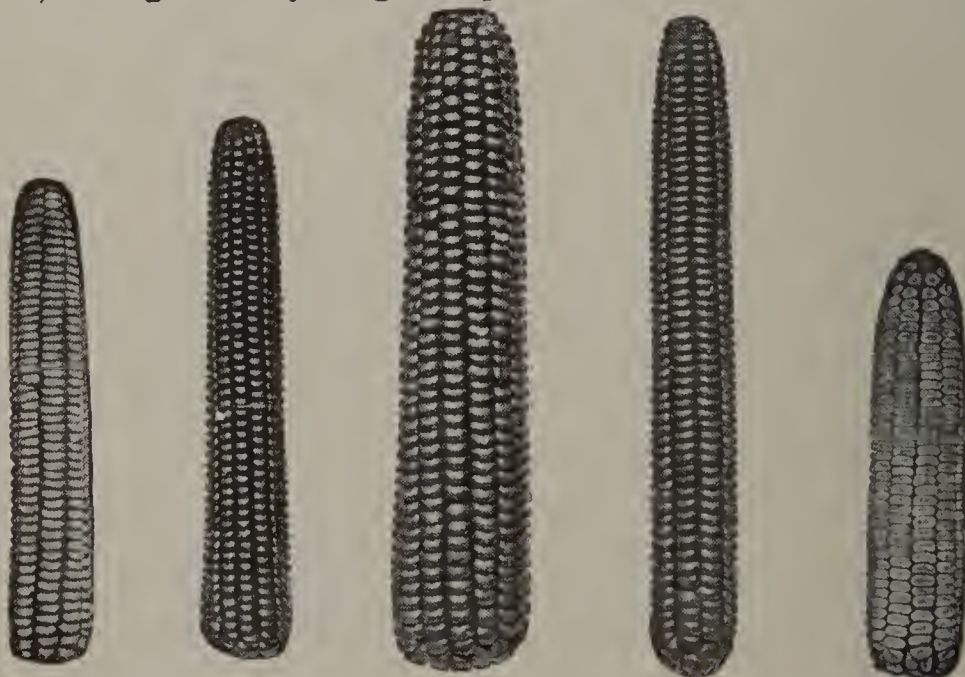
Northwestern Dent. In North Dakota, northern Minnesota and in high altitudes this variety can be relied upon to mature before any other dent corn. Frequently yields 75 bushels per acre and matures in 85 to 90 days. Kernels red with yellowish cap. Ears are 7 to 10 inches long and bear 10 to 14 rows. Very desirable for late planting or replants. May be sown in check rows or drills. Average height stalk, 7 feet, 8 inches. Our seed comes from stock bred up to highest standards.

Rustler White Dent. Early White Dent (14 to 18 rows). For early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears it is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. Average height of stalk, 8 feet; average distance base of ear from ground, 3 feet 6 inches.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA STRAINS

Early Murdock or Wisconsin No. 13. Suitable for Southern Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. This is a standard and well known yellow dent variety in Iowa and southern Minnesota.

It is considered one of the most productive and as early as any of the deep-kerneled varieties. It is well established in type and is growing in favor with those who know it. It is one of the most dependable of the later varieties. It has a stout, stiff stalk which stands well in storms, growing 6 to 8 feet high. The ears are borne well up on the stalk. It almost invariably yields well and with good care and favorable conditions, will give very large crops. Matures in 100 to 110 days.



No.
Dak.
Flint

Mercer
Flint

Triumph
Flint

Long-
fellow
Flint

Minn.
No. 23



Sterling Seed Corn



FIELD CORN—Cont.

**STERLING
SEED CORN**



FINE DRIED TO 12% MOISTURE
IN OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER

Silver King. Also known as **Wisconsin No. 7** or **Silver Jewel.** This variety of snow white corn is increasing in popularity. The stalks bear well, frequently two ears. The ears run 16 rows on the average, are well filled both on tips and butts and uniform in size and type. This Corn is best adapted for southern Minnesota, southern South Dakota, southern Wisconsin and northern Iowa. 100 to 105 days are usually required to mature.

WISCONSIN VARIETIES

Wisconsin No. 12—Golden Glow. A popular yellow dent variety, developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Larger than Minnesota No. 13—also later, maturing in 100 to 110 days. Adapted for husking in Minnesota and Wisconsin as far north as Minneapolis.

Wisconsin No. 8. A yellow dent strain developed by straight selective breeding from the Minnesota No. 13 variety by Wisconsin Experiment Station. Matures in 90 to 100 days and grows 6 to 8 feet tall. Adapted for husking through central and northern Wisconsin.

Wisconsin No. 25. An extra early yellow dent variety developed at one of the Northern Branches of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Similar to Extra Early Minnesota No. 13, but the ears have fewer rows and kernels are broader. Matures in 85 to 95 days. Adapted to husking throughout Northern Wisconsin. A very useful variety.

NO. MINN., NO. DAK. and MONTANA STRAINS

Extra Early Minnesota No. 13. (Haney Strain) A yellow dent which matures in 85 to 95 days. Adapted for husking in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana.

Extra Early Northwestern Dent. A strain about a week earlier than the standard Northwestern Dent. Adapted for husking on both sides of Canadian border and for bundle feeding. Matures in 80 to 90 days.

Gehu Flint. This yellow dwarf flint variety was introduced in 1889 and is supposed to be a cross between an 8 row yellow squaw flint and Mercer. Grows 4 to 6 feet tall and matures in 80 to 90 days. The earliest yellow variety. Ears grow close to ground making it desirable for early hogging down.

Mercer Flint. Probably the most popular medium early yellow flint in the Northwest. Adapted to husking where Extra Early Minnesota No. 13 will mature. Excellent for ensilage and fodder farther North.

North Dakota White Flint. Resulting from a careful selection of Squaw corn for many years. Very much better than the Squaw. Average height stalk 5 feet, average distance base of ear from ground 1½ feet. Average length of ear 6 inches. Matures in 75 to 85 days.

KINGSCROST CORN

"Kingscrost" is a special name created and registered by Northrup, King & Co. to distinguish their special varieties produced by their inbreeding and crossing method.

The four strains of Kingscrost Field Corn are crosses or hybrids between inbred strains developed by Northrup, King & Co. through an extensive modern corn breeding program started in 1922.

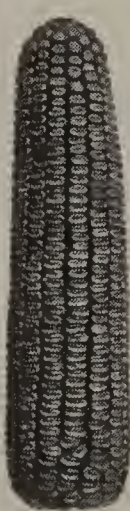
It is entirely different from the regular varieties, both in the methods by which it was bred and the method of growing the seed. Production of Kingscrost corn is carried on so that the seed is newly crossed each year.



Rustler
White
Dent



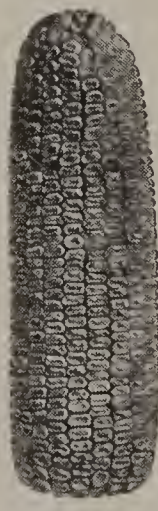
North-
western
Dent



Minn.
No. 13



Ex. Early
Minn.
No. 13



Murdock

FIELD CORN—Cont.

KINGSCROST CORN—Cont.

Only newly crossed seed from this method of breeding is valuable. The second year after the cross the strain does not perform at all like the first year and is quite inferior seed, therefore should not be saved and replanted from a crop planted with Kingscrost corn.

There are four strains of Kingscrost corn to fit the growing seasons of various sections.

Kingscrost Extra Early Minnesota No. 13. Is slightly earlier than Haney Strain and is adapted to sections farther North than the Medium Early Strains.

Kingscrost Medium Early Minnesota No. 13. This cross is not quite as early as Haney Strain and is adapted to North Central Minnesota, Southern North Dakota and Northern Wisconsin.

Kingscrost Minnesota No. 13. For sections where standard Minnesota No. 13 is adapted although it is about two days earlier. It has shown average yields of grain 8 to 10 bushels per acre higher than Minnesota No. 13 and ensilage yields $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre higher than Minnesota No. 13 and Golden Glow.

Kingscrost Reid's No. 13. For Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota and like territories. It is about the same earliness as Golden Glow and Murdock. It has yielded an average of 11 bushels per acre higher than the regular varieties in the sections where it is adapted. It is a cross between inbred strain of Reid's Yellow Dent and of Minnesota No. 13 strain.

ALFALFAS

Grimm Alfalfa. Generally accepted as the hardiest strain of Alfalfa. Its blossoms usually show considerable variegation and the root type is more spreading and low set. To insure genuineness of Grimm Alfalfa, it can be obtained in bags officially sealed by the state where produced. Affidavit Grimm (where the genuineness of the strain is attested only by an affidavit of the grower) is available at a price somewhat lower than State or Canada sealed. State Sealed Grimm is verified as to variety and origin by various State or Canadian seals.

Cossack Alfalfa. Another variegated strain, originally introduced from Russia. It usually shows more yellow flowers than the Grimm. It is considered about as winter hardy as Grimm.

Minnesota Variegated. Produced under severe conditions in Minnesota. The variegated blossoms indicate that most of the producing fields that have survived the extreme cold of winters and heat of summers were from original plantings of Grimm Alfalfa.

Canada Variegated. A strain similar to the Minnesota grown but grown in Canada.

Other strains most generally used and best adapted to the Northwest are:

Montana Grown Alfalfa
Dakota Grown Alfalfa

Idaho Grown Alfalfa
Utah Grown Alfalfa

Northwestern Alfalfa is a term applied to a mixture of seed from any of the above strains.

Because of the uncertainties of Alfalfa seed production, supplies from some states may be in limited quantities or even unobtainable in any certain year. Usually higher prices rule on the strains of small production.

Canadian Grown Alfalfa, both Registered Grimm and Variegated, is stained 1% violet by the government to guarantee origin.

CLOVER

Alsike or Swedish Clover. One of the hardiest varieties known. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover and cattle prefer it.

CLOVER—Cont.

Mammoth Red Clover. This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It makes good hay if cut soon enough although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies fine grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover. Being a rank grower it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flowers and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light sandy lands.

Medium Red Clover. This is regarded as the most valuable of the Clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and is a dependable all-round variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops the second year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of from 12 to 15 pounds to the acre, according to quality and seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best Clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weeds.

Sweet Clover, Dwarf Crystal or Grundy County. This variety is supposed to have originated in Grundy County, Ill. In the Northwest it was first grown in the Red River Valley, in North Dakota, 1920. A biennial white blossom sweet clover that grows to the height of 3½ to 5 feet. Low branching, has finer stems than other varieties and matures earlier. Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre.

Sweet Clover, White Blossom. This valuable forage plant is now grown on almost every farm in the Northwest for hay, pastures, seed and as a wonderful soil builder. It puts more nitrogen in the soil per acre than 20 tons of barnyard manure. It makes pasture earlier than other crops and will keep stock in good condition until winter regardless of heat and drouth. All kinds of live stock soon learn to like it and make wonderful gains in flesh during the entire season.

Worn out fields soon become profitable where sweet clover is grown for pasture or plowed down while green. The crop is very dependable and profitable. The white blossom variety is a biennial and most popular with growers.

Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom. This variety belongs to the same family as White Blossom Sweet Clover but it is not so prolific in growth, will not produce so large a tonnage, does not grow quite so tall, but is from ten days to three weeks earlier. A biennial.

The flowers are yellow instead of white. For bee pasture and fertilizing purposes, we believe it to be equally valuable. For pasture, many prefer it.

White or Dutch Clover. A low, close growing Clover: round, white heads, very fragrant. Very desirable for beautifying the lawn. It will stand close cutting and very rapidly throws up an abundance of leaves and blossoms. It is usually better to sow with other grasses.

GRASSES

Bromus Inermis. Drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay and affords early and abundant pasturage. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the autumn longer than most of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep, of course, for one or two weeks in the early spring. 15 pounds of good Bromus Inermis seed per acre is sufficient.

Crested Wheat Grass. Crested Wheat Grass is a long-lived perennial bunch grass. It has the ability to grow at a lower temperature than most other grasses and starts to grow usually five to fourteen days earlier than Bromus. Likewise, it continues to grow later in the Fall. It is not productive during extreme heat or drouth. For hay and pasture, Crested Wheat Grass should be sown in close drills at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

GRASSES—Cont.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. Sometimes called "June Grass." From 20 to 25 lbs. of "Northland" Brand seed required to the acre when sown alone.

Red Top (Solid Seed). A valuable grass for moist rich soils where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with Timothy and Clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It should be fed close. If it is allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle dislike it. On good soil it grows about two feet high; on poor gravelly land about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on alkali land where other grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known as Herd's Grass and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other grasses. Solid Seed Red Top is free from chaff and weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. Only ten pounds of "Northland" Brand required to the acre.

Reed Canary Grass, or Phalaris. "It thrives in locations where the water table is practically at the surface of the soil all the time and above the surface part of the time. No other forage crop, the seed of which is available in quantity, will thrive so well on highly productive lands that are too wet for most other crops. Broadcast 4 to 6 lbs. per acre." Taken from Special Bulletin No. 137, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Division.

Timothy. As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock especially horses. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. It is not suited for a permanent pasture as it will in the course of a few years run out. It is, however, well adapted to early spring grazing as it starts up quickly in the spring, and in favorable fall weather can be pastured in the autumn as well.

AMBER CANE

Minnesota Sorghum or Amber Cane. This is an early variety of sorghum that was originated in Minnesota and has been, by careful selection, very much improved as to its sugar content during recent years. It is especially valuable for the manufacture of sorghum syrup which is now a profitable and staple product on many farms in the Northwest. Many stockmen prefer to plant the Minnesota sorghum for forage purposes because of its earliness and high sugar content. It produces a tonnage almost equal to the southern sorghum and makes a crop of seed of high feeding value in addition to the forage. Plant in drill rows and cultivate the same as corn.

Southern Cane. This variety does not mature so early as the Minnesota Sorghum, but the yield is usually heavier. When Sorghum is grown for fodder only, the Southern Cane will give the greatest tonnage and is usually grown on that account by dairymen, to feed their milch cows. It is also desirable when grown as a pasture plant for sheep, hogs or cattle. All kinds of stock eat it readily. Southern Cane is not suitable for making syrup when grown in the North, but for feed is splendid.

FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas, Yellow. Height of vine $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. This variety is extensively grown in Canada, Wisconsin and other pea growing sections, and has a large sale, not only for agricultural purposes, but for use in soups.

White Marrowfat. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Grown on account of the great quantities of pods which it bears and for canning purposes. The vines are of strong, sturdy growth but mature the pods quite late. The large, cylindrical, light colored pods are well filled with round, smooth, light yellow peas of somewhat dry and mealy quality.

MILLET

Early Fortune Millet. The seed is of a beautiful red color and distinguished in appearance, two or three times the size of German Millet. This variety heads in from 25 to 35 days. It



MILLET—Cont.

gives a large yield both of seed and fodder. It can be fed to horses and other stock without injury, even when cut so late that the seed has formed. The seeds are smooth, the heads are branching, and in other respects this variety is similar to Hog Millet except for the color of the seed.

German Millet. German Millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet. This is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It will mature in about two months from sowing seed.

Hungarian. (Dark Seed.) Often called Hungarian Grass. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value. It is especially valuable on account of requiring such a short season to make a fine crop. Frequently used as a catch crop. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields from two to four tons of hay to the acre.

Japanese Millet. Improperly called "Billion Dollar Grass." Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, stands up remarkably and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 pounds an acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It does best on low moist ground.

Siberian Millet. Earlier than either German Millet or Hungarian, and consequently very valuable for the North and yields remarkably. It is extremely hardy, withstanding drought wonderfully and is about two weeks earlier than the German Millet. The leaves are very tender, making it excellent for hay. The plant stools to a remarkable degree, as many as thirty to forty stalks have been grown from one seed, and is not subject to rust.

White Wonder. A variety which has been found to be a heavy yielder as well as very early. The foliage is very heavy, the leaves broad and cure readily. Earlier and more productive than German Millet but not as early as Siberian.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Ruta Baga, but both leaves and stalk are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten off by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep, cattle and swine.

A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green food an acre.

Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. When rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of seed an acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say thirty inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 pounds an acre will be enough.

SOY BEANS

This crop has become quite popular in the Northwest during the last few years, due to the discovery of early maturing varieties. For a long time it has been grown extensively in the South. Soy Beans are grown for hay, ensilage, grain and soil improvement. They produce a quality of hay equal in feeding value to Alfalfa and are valuable for planting where Clover has winter killed. For silage they are planted with corn using about 10 pounds of seed per acre, producing silage of higher feeding value than corn alone. The ground beans are equal to or better than Oil Meal for mixing with home grown grains to balance the dairy ration. Being a legume, like Clover, Soy Beans improve the soil on which they are grown. Sometimes they are plowed under as a green manure crop.

The standard hay varieties for Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa are Manchu, Illini and Dunfields.

SUDAN GRASS

The ideal Emergency Hay and Pasture crop for late planting. For best results, broadcast 30 to 40 pounds per acre, after the ground is thoroughly warm. May 15 to June 15, on the average, is as early as it is practical to sow Sudan, and it may be sown as late as July or August. Never plant until ground is thoroughly warmed.

BARLEY

Manshury Barley. Manshury Barley represents the combined efforts of Experiment Stations and barley experts to produce a variety which will yield plump grains with the greatest protein content, as well as strong, stiff straw and long, well filled heads. In quality, both as to feeding value and for malting purposes, no other barley excels it. It yields abundantly. It is early and very vigorous in growth. The straw is stiff and strong. Seldom does a field of this grain lodge. The heads are long and well filled, grain plump and of best quality.

Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 Barley. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed bearded variety. It is about the same as Manshury in time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and weighs more to the measured bushel.

Velvet Barley. (Smooth Awned, Minnesota No. 447). This variety was developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station to answer a demand for a barley not having the old objectionable saw toothed beards. A cross between six rowed varieties and a black, smooth awned variety from abroad. Yields well and is resistant to the spot blotch disease.

Wisconsin No. 38 Barless Barley. A new variety of smooth awned Barley developed by the Wisconsin station. It is resistant to Barley stripe, has a larger head and plumper kernel, and is about 4 days later than Velvet or Oderbrucker. In Wisconsin it is reported as yielding from 5 to 20 bushels per acre over other varieties. It seems to stand the heat and dry weather better than the Barleys that mature earlier, many yields of 40 to 50 bushels being reported. Regarded as a fine malting variety.

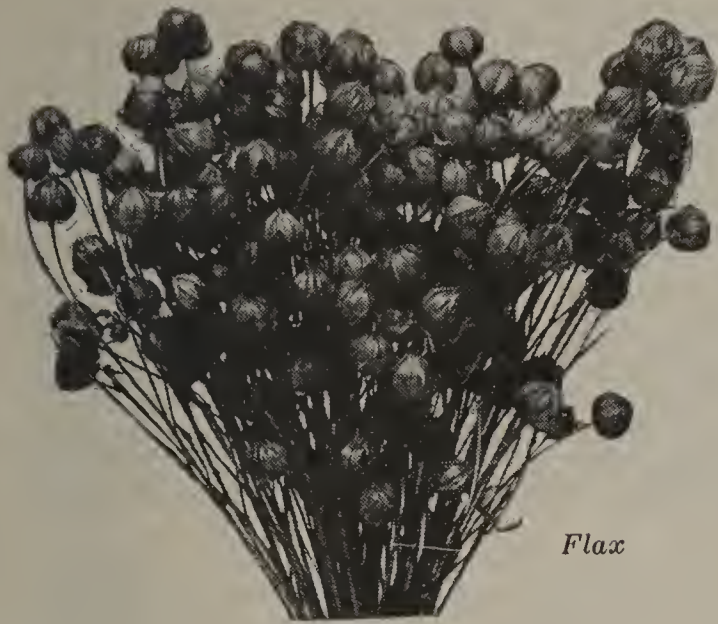
BUCKWHEAT

Japanese Buckwheat. Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It resists drouth and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre have been harvested of this variety. Usually commands a premium over Silver Hull.

Silver Hull Buckwheat. This valuable variety originated abroad. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Silver Hull is more productive and the grain meets with a ready sale.

FLAX

Northland Brand Flax is meeting with approval throughout the Northwest. It ripens in mid-season and under favorable conditions, yields splendidly. Cleaning Flax so as to make it suitable for seed is an expensive operation, requiring special machinery and often involves considerable waste, but we take great care to do this thoroughly. Send for sample and note its splendid quality.



Flax

FLAX— Cont.

Bison. A new large seeded Wilt Resistant Variety, developed by the North Dakota Experiment Station. This variety has proven more satisfactory than any other for growing particularly on older farms in Minnesota and Dakota. Will bring a premium on the market on account of greater oil content.

OATS

Anthony Oats. A midseason variety, which is a cross between White Russian and Victory Oats developed for resistance to stem rust, stiffness of straw and heavy yield. Especially adapted to Northern half of Minnesota.

Gopher Oats. An excellent high yielding oat, developed at the Minnesota Station. It is a plump, fairly heavy, early oat with a stiff straw. Very popular with growers where early maturity is desired.

Iogold Oats. Iogold Oats were developed by the Iowa Station. Has three distinct qualities which recommend it: Stiffness of straw, resistance to rust and a high yield. It is an early yellow oat, selected from Kherson and has done exceptionally well in Minnesota and Wisconsin. For growing on land where lodging and rust are to be expected. Iogold is recommended as superior to any of the tested varieties in ability to stand up and yield.

Iowa No. 103 Oats or White Kherson. Originating from stock bred by the Iowa Agricultural College, the Iowa 103 Oat has proved its value as a heavy-cropper. One hundred bushels per acre is not unusual.

The grain is not large but is plump and heavy, with a thin hull. During growth the yield is deceiving but the results at threshing time prove its value as a prolific producer of grain high in food value. The straw is of excellent strength and on good soil stands up unusually well.



*Swedish
Select
Oats*

Lincoln Oats. Reg. U. S. Pat. Office. We believe the "Lincoln" to be as fine an oat as is grown. Hundreds have written that, on account of its stiff straw, it stood up perfectly under weather that caused other varieties to lodge. It is the best and most economical oat for feeding on account of its thin hull, heavy meat and soft nib. The Lincoln Oat has a sprangled tophead.

Swedish Select Oats. Swedish Oats have given general satisfaction.

Its habit of growth is so vigorous that on heavy soils it is likely to lodge, but for light soils it has no superior.

Yellow Kherson Oats. The original seed of this valuable oat was secured in Russia by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

OATS—Cont.

It is a small yellowish oat that weighs about 34 pounds a bushel. The hull is very thin, being easily shelled off in threshing if the concaves are set too closely."

Victory. A medium height early oat developed by the famous Svalof Station in Sweden. An excellent yielder of the Swedish Select type, but in most seasons yields greater and better quality.

RYE

Rosen Rye (Winter). A variety introduced by the Michigan Experiment Station. Bright yellowish, plump, heavy kernels. Strong, stiff straw. Heavy yielder.

Spring Rye. True Stock, Spring Rye makes an excellent crop where winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. If desired it can be turned under and made to answer a good purpose in adding to the fertility of the soil. Sow seed same time as other spring grain. Does not grow quite so large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields as well and grain is of fine quality.

Spring Rye

SPELTZ OR EMMER

It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity.

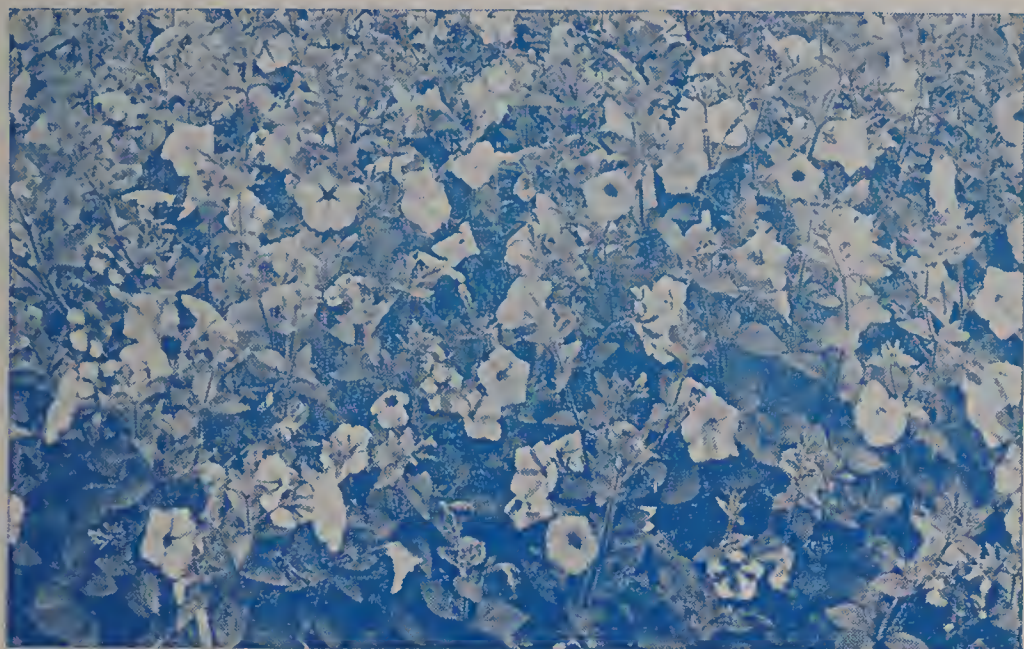
WHEAT

Durum or Macaroni Wheat. Out-yields any other variety of Spring Wheat and has proved to be practically immune to the dreaded rust. In growing it resists extremes of weather which no other wheat will endure. In the field this wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach; is almost hail proof owing to the tightness of the hull.

Marquis Wheat. Pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest for the northwestern spring wheat territory. Marquis Wheat grades No. 1 Hard and is of splendid appearance. Millers prefer this variety because of its splendid milling qualities and high gluten content. Marquis is a beardless wheat, having smooth, yellow chaff. The kernel is flinty, very dark red. It weighs 62 to 64 pounds per bushel but is susceptible to rust.

Thatcher Wheat. A new variety of Spring Wheat developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station for its resistance to stem rust. For several years Thatcher Wheat has consistently outyielded other varieties of Spring milling wheat in the North Central States and Canada. It is a good milling wheat, selling on a par with Marquis, Reward and others.

Marquis Wheat



Petunias are old favorites with gardeners and they richly deserve it. Blooming profusely from early summer to frost they provide gorgeous color and fragrance.

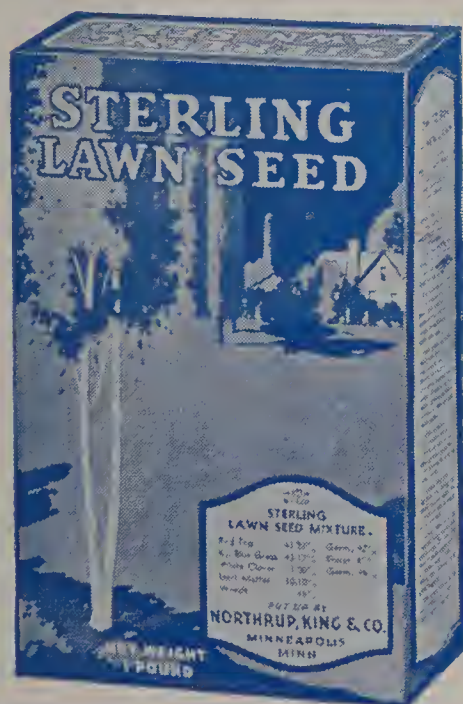
Grow Annual Flowers For Beauty, Ease of Culture and Economy

A few cents worth of annual flower seeds will transform the sunny spots of your yard into beds and borders of glorious color. By a little thought in planning you can have blooms all summer and favorite color schemes may be worked out. And don't neglect to plant varieties that produce colorful blooms on long stems so that they may be cut and enjoyed indoors. The fragrant flowers attract humming birds, humming moths and butterflies which add to the garden's interest

Plan Your Vegetable Garden So It Provides Food For Summer, Fall and Winter

The information on pages 2, 3 and 4 will help to make the most of your garden plot. A small plot will do wonders with radishes, lettuce, beans, carrots, etc., for early use and this same space planted to later crops will give you vegetables for Fall. If your land permits growing a larger variety you can supply your table with fresh viands up to midwinter.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Choice Lawn Seed



Northrup, King & Co. have a 54-year reputation for excellence in their lawn seeds—both in individual varieties and in mixtures. Sterling Lawn Seed Mixture is a first quality combination of blue grass, red top and white clover—and has no filler. It is economical to sow and produces a beautiful, thick, dark green, permanent turf. For semi-shady spots we recommend Shady Place Mixture. In single varieties we can supply best grade blue grass, red top, white clover, fescue, creeping bent, etc.

Have A Flower Garden

Easy To Grow
Most Inexpensive
Yard Decoration



Annual Garden Flowers
provide color and fra-
grance from early
summer to frost.
Plan your gar-
den for bloom
period as well
as for color
and height
of plants.